The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.......NO. 5475. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 11, 1869. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

The Closing Hours of the Short Session of Congress.

Both Houses in Session Nearly All of Friday Night.

Exciting Discussions in the Senate on Important Nominations.

The New-York Revenue Appointments Agreed to by the Finance Committee.

The Unconfirmed Appointments Killed by the Adjournment.

A Large Number to be Sent in by the President To-morrow.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 10, 1869.

The closing hours of the session of Congress were accompanied with some of the usual scenes of confusion, but were devoid of the intense excitement and eager, almost painful, interest that attended the close of the Fortieth Congress and the advent of the new Administration with the Forty-first. Both branches of Congress continued in session until well toward morning—the House on general legislation and the Senate in Executive Session. The House had rather a dull time of it, and several attempts were made during the night to take a recess until 10 o'clock this morning, one of which was only lost by the Speaker's giving the casting vote to make it a tie. Nearly everything of importance had been agreed to, save the conference report on the Whisky and Tobacco bill and the Pacific Railroad resolution. Speaker BLAINE, however, kept the House well in hand, and performed his work with a vigor and readiness that has created a decidedly favorable impression. He is already as much at home in the Speaker's chair as though he had been there for years, and has evidently made his parliamentary rules a matter of thorough study and quick attainment. The House reassembled at 10 o'clock, with really nothing of importance on the table, and hence there were two hours of intense confusion, in the endeavors of members to get the floor for various purposes. General BANKS succeeded in getting in his Cuban resolution, and after a vigorous debate and many attempts to make another disposition of it, it passed by 98 to 25. Forty members then sprang to their feet, all claiming recognition, but Mr. BURDETT, of Missouri, was recognized with a South Carolina contested election case. Thereupon the Democrats resorted to fillibustering, and the case was finally withdrawn. Various unimportant matters were then put through, the last act of legislation being to pass a resolution directing the doorkeeper to retain an armless soldier in employ during the recess. Mr. DAWES, from the Committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that he had no further business to communicate to Congress, and at precisely 12 o'clock the Speaker's gavel fell, and the House was declared adjourned *sine die* for the first session of the Forty-first Congress.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

In Executive Session last night, there was, it is reported, considerable debate on several nominations. The Senate closed doors at 10:40 and remained in session until 4 o'clock A. M. There was a long debate on the nomination of Ex-Congressman ASHLEY for Governor of Montana, and he was finally confirmed by the close vote of 23 to 22.

THE NEW-YORK APPOINTMENTS.

A large number of confirmations were then made, but none of the New-York Revenue appointments were confirmed. A majority of the Senate made an effort to dispose of them, but action was staved off by persistent fillibustering. Several whisky men were hovering about the lobbies and hobnobbing with certain Senators in the refreshment rooms until a late hour, as well as receiving and transmitting messages from and to the Senators. The result was that the nominations have lapsed and will have to be sent in again on Monday. This morning in open session Senator FENTON appealed to Senator CONKLING to give way to allow him to make a motion to go into Executive Session for the purpose of confirming these nominations, but Mr. CONKLING declined, and other matters being taken up which led to discussion, an Executive Session was prevented and no Senator was able to get the floor to offer a resolution to rescind the thirty-seventh rule of the Senate, so that the nominations might go over to the extra session of Monday in full force.

THE WHISKY RING.

The whole effort of the whisky ring has been to postpone action, hoping to defeat such men as BAILEY and DARLING by getting delay. It will avail them nothing, however. These nominations having all been unanimously reported to the Senate by the Finance Committee, will again be sent in on Monday, and if everybody expects a new deal, they will soon discover their mistake. The result thus far has been to strengthen the men assailed, and nothing has been really gained by the ring beyond the postponement of their utter defeat until another day.

NOMINATIONS NOT CONFIRMED.

The number of nominations which failed was fifty-one, most of them for want of time. But two adverse reports were made, one in the case of C. C. CROWE, of Alabama, as Governor of New-Mexico, and the other in the case of JAMES WADSWORTH, of New-York, for the United States Marshal. Neither were rejected, but both failed for want of action, which is equivalent to rejection. Beside the New-York revenue appointments there were several pension agents, among them General PRENTISS, of Illinois, and A. R. CALHOUN, of Philadelphia, one or two Collectors and Assessors, two Surveyors-General, a dozen Postmasters, &c. In nearly every case they will probably be returned to the Senate.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE.

The closing hours of the session in the Senate were even duller and less interesting than the last moments of the session in the House. There was no perceptible haste manifested on anything or by anybody. Mr. CONKLING, immediately after the Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock, insisted on the reading of the journal of yesterday to suit his own purpose of preventing an Executive Session. Senators looked drowsy and appeared disinclined to transact any business. The galleries were only one-quarter filled, although the corridors and in fact all the public portions of the building were filled with people, principally of the office-seeking class, who were interested in Executive Sessions and President's messages. Mr. ANTHONY occupied the chair, but unlike that of Mr. BLAINE in the House, his task was a light one. There was no legislation of any special importance. There was a Senate bill relative to the printing of the opinions of the Attorney-General, and another concerning the same official and the employment of District-Attorneys.

Mr. MORTON made a last effort at this session to pay the Southern Senators from the commencement of the second session of the Fortieth Congress, to which Mr. FERRY moved an amendment. MORTON was as strong, earnest and vigorous as ever in his advocacy of the resolution. On a motion to lay on the table a division was called, and all the interested Senators voted for that side which favored themselves. MCPHERSON, Clerk of the House, was every ten minutes at the door of the Senate with a message announcing the passage of bill after bill by the House.

Engrossing clerks were busy in adjoining rooms, and Senator CRAGIN, the Chairman of the Engrossed Bills Committee of the Senate, who by legislative formula must carry all Senate bills to the President for signature, was kept on a continual run between the Senate Chamber and the President's room adjoining. Never before did he exhibit so much rapidity.

At 11:52 o'clock the Banks resolution of sympathy with Cuba was reached, but nothing further was heard of it.

An effort was made to take up the bill removing the political disabilities from a large number of persons disfranchised by the Constitutional Amendment, but it failed.

The resolution to pay the Southern Senators was under debate within eight minutes of the hour of adjournment. GARRETT DAVIS had just consumed five minutes' time on it, when Mr. WILSON moved to postpone it to take up his bill explaining the Eight-hour bill. The balance of the time, almost to 12 o'clock, was occupied by him. Mr. TRUMBULL, at 11:59 o'clock, from the Joint Committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that the Executive had no further communications to make to Congress.

Mr. WILSON again got the floor, but the gavel of the President of the Senate *pro tem.* fell as the hands of the clock marked twelve, and amid deep silence he pronounced the Senate adjourned *sine die.*

The chamber was soon filled with the friends and constituents of members, and it was upward of thirty minutes before the buzz of conversation ceased and the last Senator and citizen had departed.

THE PRESIDENT BUSY.

The President, as is customary at the close of the session, came to the Capitol shortly after 10 o'clock and occupied the room devoted to his use in that building. He was accompanied by his confidential Secretaries, Generals PORTER and BABCOCK, and by Attorney-General HOAR and Secretary FISH. The other members of the Cabinet followed in a few minutes. Here the President signed the bills as rapidly as they were brought to him, and only one or two failed to reach him before 12 o'clock. Each bill received such hasty consideration from the President and Cabinet as it was possible to give in the short time at their disposal.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 10.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

The amount of fractional currency issued from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department for the week ending to-day was $476,730. The shipments to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York were $200,000; at St. Louis, $50,000; to National Banks, $156,000. Treasurer SPINNER holds as security for National Bank circulation $342,798,300, and for public deposits $30,875,350. The amount of National Bank notes issued during the week was $99,050: total to date, $313,796,806. Mutilated bills returned, $12,926,658; insolvent bank notes redeemed, $1,058,398; actual circulation at this date, $299,817,755. The amount of fractional currency destroyed during the week was $536,600.

UNSIGNED BILLS.

The bill for the relief of ROLLINS WHITE, (being an extension of a patent,) the joint resolution in relation to a site for a new State Department, and the joint resolution appointing General THOMAS OSBORNE, of Chicago, as a manager of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers, in place of Governor OGLESBY, resigned, were not signed by the President to-day, being the last bills which passed the House, but which failed to reach the President before the hour of adjournment.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate early this morning confirmed the following nominations:

Registers of Land Offices—Louis Dugal, Denver City, Col.; Colonel Abner Tibbetts, St. Peters, Minn.; J. B. Lyman, Helena, Montana; Morgan Bates, Traverse City, Mich.; Jacob P. Clark, Olympia, Washington Territory; P. B. R. Pinchback, New-Orleans; Charles W. Loomis, Jackson, Miss. Register of Wills for the District of Columbia—Amos Webster. Receivers of Public Moneys—James Stott, Dakota City, Nebraska; Jas. M. Wilkinson, Marquette, Mich.; Reuben Goodrich, Traverse City, Mich. Commissioners of Police for the District of Columbia—Devere Burr, Derrick F. Hamlin, W. H. Chase, Charles H. Cragin, Wm. J. Murtagh. Anthony Higgins, Attorney for Delaware; Benjamin F. Fifield, Attorney for Vermont; C. R. Scott, Attorney for the Western District of Texas; J. W. Purviance, Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee; Horace H. Houghton, Consul at Lahaina; W. L. Sterns, Surveyor-General of Florida; Charles Dillingham, to be Naval Officer for New-Orleans; David Noggle, to be Chief Justice of Idaho; Samuel J. Holley, to be Collector at Buffalo; James A. Magruder, to be Collector of Customs at Georgetown, D. C.; J. C. Stover, to be Collector of the Minnesota District; James P. Luce, to be Surveyor at Louisville; Edington Fulton, to be Surveyor at Baltimore; Laban H. Litchfield, to be Marshal for Dakota; H. W. Moulton, to be Marshal for Idaho; Church Howe, to be Marshal for Wyoming; Philip Ritz, to be Marshal for Washington; John W. Dunn, to be Marshal for Delaware; Edward Y. Goldsborough, to be Marshal for Maryland; William E. Parker, to be Marshal for Texas; Joseph R. Bennett, to be Marshal for the Eastern District of Michigan; Joseph M. Casey, to be Attorney for Wyoming; Thos. M. Browne, to be District-Attorney for Ind.; James M. Ashley, of Ohio, to be Governor of the Territory of Montana; T. Rush Spencer, of New-York, to be Surveyor-General of New-Mexico; Edward L. Perkins, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of the Territory of New-Mexico.

THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION ACT.

The following is the full text of the act authorizing the submission of the Constitutions of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas to a vote of the people, and authorizing the election of State officers provided by said Constitutions, and Members of Congress, as approved and signed by the President to-day:

Be it enacted, &c., That the President of the United States, at such time as he may deem it best for the public interest, may submit the Constitution which was framed by the Convention which met in Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 3d day of December, 1867, to the registered voters of said State, registered at the date of said submission, for ratification or rejection, and may also submit to a separate vote such provisions of said Constitution as he may deem best. Such vote to be taken either upon each of the said provisions alone or in connection with the other portions of said Constitution, as the President may direct.

SEC. 2. That at the same election the voters of said State may vote for and elect members of the General Assembly and all the officers of said State provided for by the said Constitution, and members of Congress; and the officer commanding the District of Virginia shall cause the lists of registered voters of said State to be revised, enlarged and corrected prior to such election, according to law, and for that purpose may appoint such registers as he may deem necessary, and said elections shall be held and returns thereof made in the manner provided by the acts of Congress commonly called the "Reconstruction Acts."

SEC. 3. That the President of the United States may in like manner submit the Constitution of Texas to the voters of said State at such time and in such manner as he may direct, either the entire Constitution or separate provisions of the same, as provided in the first section of this act, to a separate vote, and at the same election the voters may vote for and elect the members of the Legislature and all the State officers provided for in said Constitution, and members of Congress. *Provided also,* That no election shall be held in said State of Texas for any purpose until the President so direct.

SEC. 4. That the President of the United States may, in like manner, as he may deem expedient, direct either the entire Constitution or separate provisions of the same, as provided in the first section of this act, to be submitted to a separate State election, in the State of Mississippi, and at the same election voters may vote for and elect the members of the Legislature and all the State officers provided for in said Constitution, and members of Congress.

SEC. 5. That if either of said Constitutions shall be ratified at such elections, the Legislature of the State so ratifying, elected as provided in this act, shall assemble at the Capital of said States on the fourth Tuesday after the official promulgation of such ratification by the military officer commanding in said State.

SEC. 6. That before the States of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas shall be admitted to a representation in Congress, their several Legislatures, which may be hereafter lawfully organized, shall ratify the Fifteenth article, which has been proposed by Congress to the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 7. That the proceedings in any of the said States shall not be deemed final or operate as a complete restoration thereof, until their action respectively shall be approved by Congress.

BILLS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President this morning, while at the Capitol, signed and approved the following bills:

A resolution respecting the retirement of Brevet Major-General S. P. HEINTZELMAN; a resolution for the protection of soldiers and their heirs; a resolution extending the time for the completion of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal; a resolution making San Diego, Cal., a port of entry; an act to extend the time for the Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad Company to complete the first section of twenty miles of said road; an act to amend an act entitled "An act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Central Pacific Railroad, in California, to Portland, in Oregon," approved July 25, 1866; an act to establish certain post roads; an act to declare and fix the *status* of Judge-Advocates of the United States Army.

An act authorizing the submission of the Constitutions of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas to a vote of the people, and authorizing the election of State officers, provided by said Constitution, and members of Congress.

A resolution enacting *bona fide* settlers to purchase certain lands acquired from the Great and Little Osage tribe of Indians.

A joint resolution for the protection of the interests of the United States in the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and for other purposes.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July 20, 1868.

An act making available an appropriation heretofore made for furniture for the Presidential Mansion.

An act to discontinue Saul St. Marie as a port of entry in the Superior District, and to establish Marquette in lieu thereof.

An act concerning the Attorney-General.

Both the Senate and House bills for the removal of political disabilities failed.

TOBACCO AND SPIRITS.

The following is the full text of the act approved to-day to amend an act entitled "An Act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July 20, 1868:

Be it enacted, &c., That an act entitled "An Act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco and for other purposes," approved July 20, 1868, be amended as follows, to wit: That section 8 be amended so that in case of a distillery or distilling apparatus erected prior to the 20th of July, 1868, on a tract or lot of land held under lease or other evidence of title less than fee-simple, which was not required by the laws of the State to be recorded in order to be valid at the time of its execution, or in any case where the title was then and has continued to be in litigation, or where the owner is possessed of the fee, but encumbered with a mortgage executed and duly recorded prior to the said 20th of July, 1868, and not due; or where the fee is held by a *femme coverte*, minor, person of unsound mind, or other person incapable of giving consent as required by said act, a bond may be taken at the discretion of the Commissioner, as provided for in said section, for a distillery erected on land, the lease, or other evidence of title to which was duly recorded prior to the passage of this act; provided that nothing herein contained shall be so construed to apply to any distillery or distillery apparatus not created prior to July 20, 1868.

That section 20 be so amended that in case of distilleries having a producing capacity of less than 100 gallons in 24 hours, and in which grain or meal is mashed by hand and without the use of steam, 60 gallons of mash, or beer-brewed or fermented from grain, shall represent not less than one bushel of grain.

That section 56 be amended so as to extend the time for withdrawing distilled spirits from bonded warehouses until the 30th of June, 1869, but subject to an additional tax on each proof gallon deposited and bonded in warehouse, at the rate of one cent for each month after the 20th of April, 1869, and until withdrawn. And any distilled spirits remaining in bonded warehouse after the 30th of June, 1869, shall be forfeited to the United States, and be disposed of as provided for in said section.

That section 59 be amended so that on and after the 1st day of May, 1869, every person who rectifies, purifies or refines distilled spirits or wines by any process other than by original and continuous distillation from mash, wort, or mash through continuous closed vessels and pipes until the manufacture thereof is complete, and every wholesale or retail liquor dealer who has in his possession any still or leach tub, or who shall keep any other apparatus for the purpose of refining in any manner distilled spirits, and every person who, without rectifying, purifying or refining distilled spirits shall by mixing such spirits, wine or other liquor with any materials, manufacture any spurious imitation or compound liquors for sale under the name of whisky, brandy, gin, rum, wine, spirits, cordials, or wine bitters, or any other name, shall be regarded as a rectifier, as being engaged in the business of rectifying; and so much of the act to which this is an amendment as relates to compounders of liquors, and as is inconsistent with the provisions of the section hereby amended, be and the same is hereby repealed. And said section 59 is further amended as follows. Strike out the fourth paragraph thereof relating to retail liquor dealers, and the fifth paragraph to and including the words "shall be required to pay the special tax of a wholesale liquor dealer," and insert in lieu of the portion stricken out the following:

"Retail dealers in liquors shall pay $25; every person who sells or offers for sale foreign or domestic distilled spirits, wines or malt liquors in less quantities than five gallons at the same time, shall be regarded as a retail dealer in liquors; wholesale liquor dealers shall each pay one hundred dollars; every person who sells or offers for sale foreign or domestic distilled spirits, wines or malt liquors in quantities of not less than five gallons at the same time, shall be regarded as a wholesale liquor dealer; dealers in liquors whose sales, including sales of all other merchandise, shall exceed $25,000, shall each pay an additional tax at the rate of one dollar for every hundred dollars of sales of liquors in excess of such $25,000, and on every thousand dollars of sales of other merchandise shall pay at the same rate as a wholesale dealer, and such excess shall be returned assessed and paid in the same manner as required of wholesale dealers; but no distilled or brewer who has paid his special tax as such, and who sells only distilled spirits or malt liquors of his own production at the place of manufacture in the original casks or packages to which the tax stamps are affixed, shall be required to pay the special tax of a wholesale dealer." That section 59 be further amended so as to require that distillers of brandy from grapes, peaches and apples exclusively, producing less than 150 barrels annually, shall pay a special tax of fifty dollars, and in addition thereto the tax of four dollars per barrel of forty-proof gallons on account of such sale. That section 88 be amended so that either the proprietor's name or the manufacturer's name shall be printed on the label for cigars provided for in said section.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That section 155 of the act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government to pay interest on the public debt and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, as amended by the ninth section of the act of July 13, 1866, be further amended, by adding thereto the following:

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That any person having in his possession any tobacco, snuff or cigars, manufactured and sold, or removed from the manufactory, or from any place where tobacco, snuff or cigars are made since July 20, 1868; or any person having in his possession cigars imported from foreign countries since July 20, 1868, or withdrawn from a United States Bonded Warehouse since said date, such tobacco, snuff and cigars having been put up in packages as prescribed in the act to which this act is an amendment, and all the other requirements of said act relating to tobacco, snuff and cigars having been complied with, and who, on the 1st day of February, 1869, filed with the Assessor or Assistant Assessor of the district within which he resides, or his place of business, the inventory required by the seventy-eighth and ninety-fourth sections of the act of July 20, 1868, and who shall, prior to selling or offering such tobacco, snuff or cigars for sale, affix and cancel the proper internal revenue stamps, shall be entitled to have refunded to him an amount of tax previously paid thereon equal to the value of the stamps affixed before sale as aforesaid, and the Collector of Revenue shall be and is hereby authorized, on appeal to him made, to refund and pay back a sum of money equal to the value of the stamps so affixed, upon satisfactory evidence submitted to him that the tobacco and snuff were actually manufactured and removed from the place of manufacture, and that the cigars were so manufactured and removed, or imported and withdrawn from a United States bonded warehouse, and the several rates of tax imposed on such goods by the act of July 20, 1868, as aforesaid assessed and paid, and that the claimant had in all respects complied with the Internal Revenue laws as far as they have been or may be applicable to such articles. The Collector of Internal Revenue is hereby authorized and empowered to prescribe such rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this section, as in his judgment shall be deemed proper and necessary; and the Collector may in any case, at his discretion, allow snuff and smoking tobacco, manufactured prior to the 20th of July, 1868, not in wooden packages, to be stamped and sold in the original packages, and the rate of duty on cigars imported prior to July 20, 1868, and now remaining in bond, shall be the same as on cigars imported after that date.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, April 10.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate continued in Executive Session until 4 o'clock this morning, when it resumed the regular session, agreed to the conference report on the amendatory tax bill, and then adjourned until 10 o'clock.

At 10 o'clock the Senate reassembled.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The bill relating to the Attorney-General of the United States was amended and passed.

PAY OF SOUTHERN SENATORS.

Mr. MORTON moved to take up the resolution to pay the Senators from the reconstructed States from the commencement of the Second Session of the Fortieth Congress.

Mr. FERRY moved to amend so as to compensate Senators only from June 25, 1868.

After some discussion of the resolution, Mr. WILSON moved to postpone it and take up the joint resolution declaring the meaning of the act regulating the hours of labor. Lost.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The discussion was continued until 1:20 P. M., when the President *pro tem.* (Mr. ANTHONY) declared the Senate adjourned, without day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed its session at 10 o'clock, the session of yesterday having continued till 3:30 A. M.

SYMPATHY FOR CUBA.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, offered the following:

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, That the people of the United States sympathize with the people of Cuba in their patriotic efforts to secure their independence and establish a republican form of government, guaranteeing the personal liberty and the equal political rights of all the people; and the House of Representatives will give its constitutional support to the President of the United States whenever, in his opinion, a Republican Government shall have been in fact established and he may deem it expedient to recognize the independence and sovereignty of such Republican Government.

A vote on the resolution developed the absence of a quorum, and a call of the House was ordered.

While the roll was being called a quorum appeared, and all further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of agreeing to his resolution.

The rules were suspended, and the resolution was passed by a vote of 98 to 24.

The following is the vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ambler, Ames, Archer, Armstrong, Asper, Axtell, Banks, Bently, Bingham, Blair, Boyd, Brooks, Buffinton, Burdett, B. F. Butler, R. P. Butler, Cessna, Churchill, Clark, Amasa Cobb, Clinton Cobb, Coburn, Conger, Deweese, Dickinson, Dockery, Donley, Duval, Ferris, Ferry, Finkelnburg, Garfield, Gets, Gilfillan, Hawley, Hay, Heaton, Hill, Hoag, Holman, Hopkins, Hotchkiss, Ingersoll, Jenckes, A. H. Jones, T. L. Jones, Judd, Julian, Kelly, Knapp, Lash, Lawrence, Logan, Loughridge, Lynch, Maynard, McCarthy, McGrew, Mercur, Morrill, Meyers, Negley, O'Neill, Orth, Packard, Phelps, Pomeroy, Prosser, Porter, Roots, Sawyer, Scofield, Shanks, Sheldon, John A. Smith, W. C. Smith, Stevenson, Stokes, Stoughton, Taffe, Tanner, Tellman, Trimble, Twitchell, Tyner, Upson, Van Horn, Voorhees, Ward, C. C. Washburn, Welker, Whittemore, Wilkinson, Williams, J. T. Wilson, Winans, Witcher—98.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Beaman, Biggs, Burr, Cleveland, Davis, Eldridge, Golladay, Hale, Hawkins, Kerr, Niblack, Packer, Paine, Rogers, Sargent, Stevens, Sweeney, Townsend, Van Trump, Wells, Willard, Wilson of Minnesota, Winchester—24.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. PAINE, of Wisconsin, moved to suspend the rules and take up the contested election case from the Fourth South Carolina District.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved that the House adjourn—Negatived, yeas 26, nays 106.

Mr. BURDETT, of Missouri, moved to suspend all rules for the purpose of passing a resolution reported from the Committee on Elections, setting forth that in the contested election case of WALLACE vs. SIMPSON, from the Fourth District of South Carolina, Mr. WALLACE is entitled to a seat in the House.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, moved a call of the House.

The SPEAKER decided the motion out of order.

Mr. HOLMAN appealed from the decision of the Chair.

The SPEAKER declined to entertain the appeal, adding that the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. HOLMAN) was familiar with the rules.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, moved that the House adjourn, on which the yeas and nays were ordered, and the House again refused to adjourn; yeas 22, nays 99.

Mr. PAINE, of Wisconsin, stated that it was so near the close of the session that it was impossible for the resolution, offered by the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. BURDETT) to pass, except by unanimous consent; he therefore appealed to him to withdraw it.

Mr. BURDETT, of Missouri, said that under the circumstances he would withdraw it.

NEW BUILDING.

Mr. DAWES, of Missouri, called up the joint resolution relative to a site for building a new State Department. Passed.

ROADS AND CANALS.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, from the Committee on Rules, offered a resolution that the name of the Committee on Roads and Canals be changed to that of Railways and Canals. Adopted.

PRINTING MESSAGE AND REPORTS.

Mr. LAFLIN, of New-York, from the Committee on Printing, reported resolutions in favor of printing 30,000 extra copies of the report of the Commissioner of Patents, 5,000 copies of the message of the President relative to the depredations of rebel vessels, 5,000 extra copies of the Land Office report, and 25,000 copies of the letter of E. B. ELLIOTT on international coinage; all of which were adopted.

PRIVATE RELIEF.

Mr. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, called up the bill for the relief of ROLLIN WHITE. Passed.

CENSUS.

Mr. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, offered a resolution authorizing the Select Committee on the Ninth Census to appoint a sub-committee to sit during the recess, to send for persons and papers and take testimony, and to report a bill at the next session of Congress. Adopted.

WAITING ON THE PRESIDENT.

The Speaker appointed a Committee on the part of the House to wait on the President and inform him that unless he had some further communication to make the two Houses were ready to adjourn.

Several attempts were made to introduce various resolutions, but objections were made.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, reported that the Committee appointed to wait on the President had performed that duty, and that he informed them that he had no further communications to make.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The hour of 12 o'clock having arrived, the Speaker declared the House adjourned without day.

TRAGEDY IN MEMPHIS.

A Once Wealthy Merchant Murders His Partner with a Hatchet and Throws Himself From a Third-story Window.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Post, April 6.

A large three-story brick building, situated on the corner of Adams and Water streets, known as the Bradley Block, was this morning the scene of a frightful tragedy, the work of a man once a wealthy merchant and prominent and popular citizen. The particulars of this terrible affair are in the main as follows: This morning, about 6:45 o'clock, as Patrolmen HOOD and CHAMBERLIN were standing near the corner of the Bradley Block, they were suddenly astonished at seeing a man named GEORGE NELSON hastily nearing them, wearing nothing but his night-clothes, and exclaiming that JACK WALT was trying to kill him, at the same time holding up to the officers' view his right hand, with the thumb divided from the same by a deep and bloody gash. Before they had scarcely asked the terrified man from whence he came, the voice of some one shouting loudly from an open window in the third story of the building referred to, told them that there was where the trouble was. As they hastened they looked up to the window, and there a half-dressed man stood erect, as if preparing to leap from the frightful height and dash himself upon the brick pavement below, at the same time continuing to shout unintelligible words and sentences. Both officers bounded up the two long stairways and entered the room, but the man had, in the meantime, suspended himself from the outside of the window. As they sprang into the room the man's hands were just visible clinging to the edge of the sill, but before they reached the same had disappeared, and as the officers looked from the window the insane man struck the hard pavement with such force as to produce death almost instantly, and ANDREW JACKSON WALT, the victim of this frightful suicide, was no more.

The worst scene had not met the eye of the officers, in their haste to reach the window; but as they they turned to go down stairs it was before them. In one of the two beds which were arranged on either side of the room was a man lying just gasping for breath, with a great stream of blood flowing from a deep and frightful gash which almost halved the head from the centre of the forehead back toward each ear. The body was lying on its back, in an angular position, while the half severed head rested on both pillows, and the bedclothes lay naturally over the body, and seemed not to have been disturbed. The glassy eyes turned wildly in their sockets as the last faint gasp came from the blood-besmeared lips of the almost lifeless body. Presently death came, and, without a convulsion or scarcely a quiver, life departed. The warm blood still flowed from the gaping wounds, one of which penetrated the left temple, and was about three inches in length. This last-mentioned wound and that which divided the head were the only marks of violence about the body.

By this time several persons who occupy rooms in the building, together with others who had been attracted to the spot, came into the room and recognized the body as that of Mr. N. GIBSON, a business associate of Mr. WALT. On examining the premises, the door of the adjoining room, occupied by GEORGE G. NELSON, the man whom the officers had first met on the street, was found to be open, and on the bed where Mr. NELSON slept, a blood stained hatchet, of common size, was also found. This weapon revealed the mystery, and it was at once decided that Mr. WALT, in a fit of insanity, had made use of the hatchet to commit the frightful deed. Mr. NELSON was subsequently sought, and his story corroborated the supposition. He also stated that WALT has tried to murder him, and that he saved his life by catching the hatchet, as the former made the blow, in his hand, and then darting out of his room and leaving the building, as previously described.

Mr. A. J. WALT was a native of Virginia, and was about 54 years of age. He had lived in Memphis about twenty years, and previous to the war had amassed a large fortune from various kinds of commercial undertakings in which he, at different times, had been engaged. His father and three brothers, the latter of whom are among our first merchants, reside in Memphis. Since the war he has met with repeated and serious misfortunes, which stripped him of his wealth, in consequence of which he became addicted to excessive drinking, which is believed to have caused the mental derangement in which he closed his career.

The Social Turners' Society of Newark have elected as officers for the ensuing year, E. HEERWAGEN, Speaker; A. HERMANN, Secretary; HENRY SCHADE, Treasurer, and ADOLPHUS MAYLE, Master of Gymnastics.

TELEGRAMS.

Cuban Citizens Seized on an American Vessel.

Complimentary Dinner to Charles Dickens in Liverpool.

The Fires in the Nevada Gold Mines Not Yet Subdued.

Immense Demonstration at the Funeral of the Victims.

CUBA.

Seizure of Cubans on an American Ship—Defeat of Spanish Troops by the Patriots—Arrests—Horrible Scene at an Execution.

HAVANA, Friday, April 9, }
Via KEY WEST, Fla., Saturday, April 10. }

The Spanish man-of-war *Fernando Catolica,* to-day overhauled the American brig *Lizzie Major,* ten miles from Caibairien, and took from her two of her passengers. Both of the persons taken were provided with passports, and had embarked at Havana.

A report is current from Cuban sources that the Spanish troops, while conveying a supply of provisions from Santa Cruz to Puerta Principe, were defeated.

Intelligence has been received here that the Spanish troops in the vicinity of Nuevitas are suffering from sickness.

On the arrival of the steamer *Eagle,* from New-York, five Cubans, who had taken passage to Havana, were arrested and carried to the Morro Castle.

HAVANA, Saturday, April 10.

Intelligence has been received here that the Bremen brig *Germania,* from New-York, bound to Vera Cruz, was wrecked on Inagua Island, one of the Bahamas. Her captain and crew were saved.

Last night there were further disturbances in the streets of Havana, and several persons were killed; to-night, however, the city is perfectly quiet.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Banquet in Liverpool to Charles Dickens.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, April 10—Midnight.

The banquet to CHARLES DICKENS occurred at St. George's Hall, in this city, this evening. About seven hundred gentlemen sat down, and there were besides many spectators. The hall was gracefully decorated with flags and banners. The proceedings were characterized throughout with good feeling and enthusiasm.

Sir HENRY HOUGHTON and HEPWORTH DIXON, Esq., presided. After the usual toasts had been drunk, Lord DUFFERIN made a pleasant speech. He regretted that Mr. DICKENS had not entered the field of politics. He would have been a power in the House of Commons, and a fellow-peer of MACAULAY.

Lord LYTTON, at length, in glowing terms, proposed the health of Mr. DICKENS.

Mr. DICKENS arose and with much emotion responded. He felt, he said, that he was unable to do justice to his feelings. Liverpool, after London, was always foremost in his estimation. She was always ready to respond open-handed, spontaneously, and munificently to all appeals for aid to art and literature. Relative to the remarks of Lord DUFFERIN, Mr. DICKENS said that after mature deliberation he had decided to stand and fall by literature, and not enter politics. Thus far he had not regretted his decision.

ANTHONY TROLLOPE also responded to a sentiment. He eulogized WASHINGTON IRVING, Mr. MOTLEY, and the American people. The latter were always willing to recognize publicly the honor that was due to literary men. He closed by hinting that the appointment of CHARLES DICKENS as Minister to Washington would be beneficial to both countries.

SPAIN.

Modifications Proposed in the New Constitution.

MADRID, Saturday, April 10.

In the Cortes yesterday OLOZAGA made a speech in which he urged upon that body the adoption of a statute to be incorporated in the new Constitution which shall materially modify the powers and functions of the Ministry, as well as reduce that branch of the Government numerically.

FRANCE.

Omens of Peaceful Feeling.

PARIS, Saturday, April 10.

In the Senate to-day the defensive measures proposed by the Govrenment were generally approved. Marshal NEIL said that it was the duty of the country in time of peace to secure its safety. The army might be placed on a peace footing, and, if it were needed, could rapidly pass to a war footing.

In the Corps Legislatif, M. de LAVALETTE made a long, peaceful speech. He concluded with the following words: "It is the policy of France to maintain resolutely a dignified peace."

THE GOLD MINE CALAMITY.

The Fire in the Gold Mines of Nevada—No More Bodies Recovered from the Mines—Funeral of the Victims.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, April 9.

The fire has raged all day among the mines at Gold Hill. The opinion prevails there, that the mines themselves are now in danger, having been seriously injured. The heat is so great, from the Crown Point shaft, that the buildings and hoisting works are considered endangered. The shafts of the Yellow Jacket, Kentuck, and Crown Point Mines have been floored and pipes inserted, and steam forced down, with the hope of smothering the flames. It is thought the fire is burning on the 800 foot level of the Kentuck Mine, having been forced by the heavy explosion. No more bodies have been removed from the burning mines to-day. The origin of the fire is doubtful. Some allege it was carelessness on the part of the men at work in the mines; others that it was caused by ignition of fire-damp, and hence the explosion. Every flag in Virginia City and at Gold Hill has been placed at half-mast, and hundreds of persons followed the funeral processions to the churches and cemeteries. At the Stock Board this morning, Yellow Jacket closed at 57½; Kentuck at 254, and Crown Point at 54, a general decline from yesterday's quotations.

The steamship *Constitution* sailed for Panama to-day. She carried $738,000 in treasure, of which $686,000 were for New-York, $32,000 for France, and $20,000 for Panama.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, April 10.

The latest advices from Gold Hill state that the fire and smoke have considerably decreased. Steam was issuing from the crevices where the shafts had been closed, leading to the belief that the mines were filling with steam, and that the flames would thus eventually be smothered. As long as there is any evidence that the fire is still in operation, the injecting of steam will be continued.

The Overland Mail Company are now carrying mails between the ends of the Union and Central Pacific roads, a distance of 110 miles. All the delayed mails will be carried across Slepton Swamp, and will soon reach their destination.

The Central Pacific road to-day commenced transporting mails to the 618th mile-post. Only fifty-two miles of track remain to be laid to complete the Pacific Railroad.

Ex-President Johnson in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, April 10.

Ex-President JOHNSON made his promised speech in this city to-day. There were about 3,000 men in the crowd gathered around him, while the portico of the hotel was nearly filled with ladies. The day was fair. In the opening part of his speech he thanked the people for their attendance, saying that he appeared before them as a private citizen, whose ambition had been fully gratified, and who desired no office at their hands. He then made an extensive review of the national finances and the public debt, which he warned the people never to permit to become a permanent debt. His remarks on this head were in accord with previously-expressed views on political economy in his message to Congress. He made a defence of his exercise of the pardoning power that he was not infallible, and may have pardoned some that ought not to have been pardoned, and neglected to pardon others entitled to pardon. He acted from the purest motives and the best judgment with the lights before him. He spoke three-quarters of an hour to colored persons, many of that class being present, about Moses. He reminded them that it was he who had declared them free in Tennessee, when this State was exempted from LINCOLN'S proclamation. He left them free when he went to Washington, but now on his return found them slaves again, slaves of Loyal Leagues. He intended to free them again. He produced the blue book containing the ritual of the Loyal League, read from it and warned them against this new species of thraldom. His comments upon the ritual were excessively severe, and reminded one of his wars upon the Know-Nothings in 1855. He referred to the disfranchisement and attempted degradation of 100,000 white Tennesseeans, denounced the conspiracy of the League managers, and declared the form of Government in Tennessee unrepublican and in violation of the Constitution and fundamental principles of a free American Republic.

The speech occupied nearly three hours, and was well received.

Affairs in Louisiana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, April 10.

Governor WARMOTH to-day applied to the Seventh District Court for a suspension of the appeal from its action in appointing a judicial Sequestrator to take charge of the Auditor's Office. The order was granted, and WARMOTH remains in possession of the office.

The argument of the demurrer to the jurisdiction of the First District Court in the matter of the indictments against Auditor WICKLIFFE for official misdemeanor closed to-day. The Judge reserved his decision until next Saturday, but intimated that the demurrer would be sustained, it being his opinion that the Legislature alone had jurisdiction of the cases.

Captain SHERIDAN, brother of General SHERIDAN, and Adjutant-General of this State, has arrived from Havana, and reports the strictest official espionage upon his movements during his stay at that city.

The Second District Court yesterday, in the case of Hon. PIERRE SOULE, which has been at issue for some time, decided that his reason was overthrown, and a decree of interdiction was granted.

A Galveston dispatch says that to-day HENRY COTTON, indicted as accessory in the murder of Mayor G. B. LASHMAN in January last, was found guilty of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. An appeal is to be taken in this and also in the case of LEROY CATLIN.

The Suicide of Twitchell in Philadelphia—Verdict.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Saturday, April 10.

The Coroner's inquest on the remains of TWITCHELL reassembled to-day. The doctors who made the *post-mortem* examination testified that although the presence of prussic acid was plainly perceptible from the smell on the first opening, yet the application of tests failed to detect it. They testified that it would evaporate by exposure to the air for a very few minutes.

Samuel F. Simes, druggist, testified that he visited Twitchell on Wednesday, when he asked him to furnish him with prussic acid; he refused, when Twitchell said all right, and said he never intended to commit suicide; prussic acid is never furnished except on the prescription of a physician, and names and residences are always registered; the bottle had no label on it, and is such as is usually found in drug stores.

Twitchell's father testified that he visited his son on Wednesday, but never saw that bottle, and knew nothing about it; my son never had any conversation with me about taking his life; I think that it was before his trial, he said that he could not be hung; that he would rather tear his veins out with his teeth; he did not intimate to me on Wednesday any intention to commit suicide, and I had no suspicion of it; I saw no parcel or package passed to him while I was there; I asked him if he wanted me to call in the morning, and he said that he wanted to see nobody except Mr. Bringhurst.

The jury returned a verdict that TWITCHELL came to his death from poison supplied to the deceased by some person to the jury unknown.

Last Day of the New-Orleans Races.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Saturday, April 10.

To-day was the sixth and last of the races over the Metairie Course. The grounds were crowded, more than half of the spectators being ladies. The day was fine, and the track in excellent condition. The betting was heavy.

The first race, a dash of two miles, for beaten horses, Club purse $300, was won by J. J. O'FALLON'S b. f. *The Banshee,* by *Lexington;* dam *Balloon,* by *Yorkshire,* beating *General Ewell,* second and *Gilroy* third. Time 3:40¾.

The second race was a sweepstakes, for all ages; three-mile heats, $500 entrance, play or pay—$1,000 added by the Club. The following is the summary:

T. G. Moore's b. c. Bayonet, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf, by imp. Yorkshire	1	1
A. Keene Richard's b. c. Locust Post, by Young Melbourne, dam by Vincent Nolte	2	3
J. J. O'Fallon's ch. h. Plantagenet, by Planet, dam Rosa Bonheur, by Glencoe	3	2

Time—5:31, 5:33.

Bayonet was slightly lame at the end of the race. *General Ewell* was the favorite in the first race and *Bayonet* in the second.

Shocking Scene at an Execution in Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, N. S., Saturday, April 10.

During the execution of DOWEY, who was convicted of murder at Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, the rope broke twice. The third time he was hauled up by the Sheriff and his assistants. He had previously spoken for three-quarters of an hour with great feeling and composure. The horrible scene was witnessed by about 2,000 people.

Meeting of Cuban Sympathizers in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Saturday, April 10.

A large meeting of citizens was held this evening in pursuance to a call to Americans who sympathize with and wish to coöperate with secret Cuban associations in this city. Much enthusiasm was manifested. A resolution was adopted asking the United States Government to recognize the Cubans as belligerents before the British Government does so.

Swedish Emigrants for the West.

CONCORD, N. H., Saturday, April 10.

One hundred and forty Swedish emigrants passed through this city for the West on the evening train. Many of them are destined for Salt Lake City.

Custom-House Difficulties in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, April 10.

A strong effort is making by foreign importers here to secure the removal of LORIN BLODGETT from the General Appraisership of this port. They allege that his incompetency has caused much difficulty, requiring them to make importations through New-York.

The Gettysburg Spring Difficulty.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., Saturday April 10.

Last evening a stranger asked permission of the night watchman at Katalysine Spring to see the Spring and to taste the water before leaving in the morning train. This being a common occurrence, the watchman admitted the man to the bottling establishment, which he had to pass through to reach the Spring; when, seizing the opportunity, the stranger thrust out the watchman, turned the key and cooly informed him that he had retaken possession for the New-York Spring Company, of which he was agent. He continued in possession, and the circumstance attracted a crowd in the morning, among whom were a large number of invalids who visited Gettysburg for a supply of water, anticipating a stoppage in the operations. No disturbance occurred, and the Spring remains in charge of the resident agent and employes. The proprietor of the property has notified the Company that he will dispute the right of way, to and from the Spring, over his land by demolishing the bridges and obstructing the path. The stranger, believed to be a New-York detective, has returned to that city.

Preparation for Political Action in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, April 10.

The Conservative State Central Committee, in view of the recent action of Congress, have called a Conservative State Convention to meet here on the 28th of April. It is stated the Conservatives will not nominate a candidate for Governor.

To-day, a man giving his name as JAMES CHAMBERS sold a bogus draft of $2,500, purporting to be drawn by MCKIM & CO., of Baltimore, on DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., of New-York, to WM. M. SUTTON & CO., brokers here, and got off before the fraud was discovered, but was subsequently arrested in Petersburg, and half of the money recovered.

Navigation from New-Orleans to the Gulf.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Saturday, April 10.

The Chamber of Commerce to-day passed a resolution to unite with the New-Orleans Chamber of Commerce in a petition to Congress to provide for navigation for the largest vessels from New-Orleans to the Gulf.

CHRIS. HOGAN and CHARLES REILLY, in the United States secret service, were arrested today, on the information of a German engraver, who says they employed him in February to make, what he now believes to be, a counterfeit tobacco brand. He says HOGAN lately threatened his life because he refused to give up the brand. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of three other parties.

Destruction of a Soap Factory in Massachusetts.

TAUNTON, Mass., Saturday, April 10.

The works of the Taunton Soap and Oil Company, on Oak-street, were destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $8,000, insured for $7,000.

The Taunton Oilcloth Company's works, on the opposite side of the street, were damaged to the amount of $1,000.

Revenue Frauds in Missouri—Verdict for the Government.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, April 10.

The case of WILLIAM B. MANN, of Hannibal, for violation of the Revenue laws, was concluded to-day in the United States District Court, the jury rendering a verdict for the Government for $13,050.

The Missing Skaneateles Banker Found in Canada—Money Safe.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Saturday, April 10.

The missing banker, F. G. JEWETT, of Skaneateles, N. Y., has turned up in Canada. How he reached there is not stated. His funds were all right.

The Twelfth United States Infantry for California.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, April 10.

The Twelfth United States Infantry Regiment passed through this city this afternoon, at 4 o'clock, for California *via* Harrisburg and Pittsburg.

Satisfaction in Georgia at Congressional Action.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Saturday, April 10.

The disposition of the Georgia matter by Congress gives universal joy.

A Schooner Ice-bound Twenty-six Days in Lake Michigan.

From the Chicago Tribune, April 8.

In the month of February last, the schooner *Guide,* of St. Joseph, Michigan, left Chicago for that point with a load of flour, pork, &c. At the time the schooner left port the weather was remarkably mild and genial, the river and harbor being entirely free from ice; but scarcely had the open lake been reached before great quantities of floating ice were encountered. Within a few hours at most the weather grew intensely cold, so that a huge bulk of ice affixed itself to the vessel, rendering her wholly unmanageable, and at length the lake froze up in all directions, and the craft, crew and cargo were fixtures in the middle of Lake Michigan. In this condition they remained for several days, until, the weather moderating, the ice broke up, but a great block still remained fast to the vessel, which was completely at the mercy of wind and wave. The master of the *Guide,* Captain CLEASE, and his helper, a solitary individual, constituted the crew, and, their provisions becoming exhausted, they were compelled to break into the freight for subsistence. For twenty days the vessel floated among the drifting ice, the crew meanwhile suffering terribly from cold and damp, their fuel having given out. At last they drifted to within three miles of St. Joseph, where they were noticed from shore, and a number of humane sailors loaded a sleigh with cord-wood and drove out upon the ice to their relief. They found the Captain and his man greatly exhausted by fatigue and cold, and the latter, who was almost frozen to death, was taken ashore and cared for; but the Captain, already twenty days on board, refused to leave the schooner, and contented himself with remaining six days longer, until, the ice having broke up, the *Guide* was towed into St. Joseph by the propeller *Van Raalte,* Captain J. H. LANGLEY. Beyond a few grooves and ice marks, the *Guide* was but slightly damaged by her long and tedious Arctic experience.

Strike of Workmen on a Railroad.

From the Wheeling, (W. Va.,) Intelligencer, April 9.

For several days the laborers and quarrymen employed on the new railroad bridge across the Ohio, at Bellaire, have been on a strike for a reduction in the hours of labor. During the Winter they were employed about seven or eight hours a day, receiving full pay, with the understanding that when the days grew longer they should work eleven hours. An attempt was made to enforce this agreement on the 1st inst., when the men refused to work that number of hours, claiming that it was in violation of the laws of the State. They drove the masons and carpenters from the works, and for a time were masters of the situation. On Monday all the strikers, to the number of one hundred and twenty, were paid off and discharged. Work was temporarily suspended on the bridge, but the matter has been amicably adjusted, and operations have been resumed. About twenty of the strikers were finally discharged.

SUNDAY READING-ROOMS.—Bishop ARMITAGE, (Episcopal,) of Wisconsin, took with him from Detroit the practical good sense and earnest desire to help his fellow-men that were characteristic of his pastoral life here. His wide experience and his Christian open-mindedness have taught him the real significance of the biblical legend which the Young Men's Christian Association of Detroit have adopted for their motto: "We seek by all means to save some." He therefore approves of opening on Sunday afternoon and evening the library and reading-room of the association in Milwaukee, and would do the same, of course, in respect to the one in Detroit. —*Detroit Post, April 8.*

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE LAKE.

Must we for ever seek some newer clime,
Return we cannot, may we not delay,
Or anchor on the shoreless sea of time
Ev'n for a day!

Last year she sate beside me on this stone,
And whisper'd we would look again on thee;
See me, sweet Lake, but ask not why, alone,
Nor where is she!

Such was thy murmur 'neath yon rocky caves,
The sullen cliff so didst thou idly beat,
While the light foam that rippled off thy waves
Fell on her feet.

One eve, dost thou remember? silence bore
Such absolute sway that sound had ceased to be,
But for the measured cadence of an oar
Plashing on thee.

Sudden a sound, more sweet than mortal, broke
The sleep of Echo in her lonely cell;
Ah! how I treasured as the Siren spoke
Each word that fell!

"Time, stay your speed, a little stay,
To let us taste the joys you bring;
Do not each moment brush away
Some pleasure with your wing.

Where sorrow pines or labor delves,
Oh, there in mercy, linger not,
But leave the happy to themselves,
Forgetting and forgot.

In vain, in vain! Time seems in scorn
More rapidly to urge his flight;
Sweet night, endure! And lo! the morn
Already chaseth night.

Oh, let us, then, in mere despair
Of holding him, with him press on,
And love the more intensely, ere
The hour for love be gone."

Too jealous Power, must that enchanting cup
From which the draughts of love and pleasure flow
Fall, ah! so soon, and wilt thou ne'er dry up
The urn of woe?

Is there no charm to fix one happy hour;
'Twas here but now, and will it be no more?
Doth Time, scarce granting e'er he takes the dower,
Never restore?

Thou past Eternity, thou dark abyss,
The years by thee engulphed, oh, where are they?
Give back, give back the youth, the bounding bliss
Borne far away!

Lov'd lake, mute rocks, grottos, and waving groves,
You whom time spares, or wastes but to renew,
Eternal be the memory of our loves,
At least with you!

Keep it, dear lake! both in thy calm and storm,
In ev'ry varied aspect of thy shore;
In these dark pines, in yon rock's rugged form
That beetles o'er.

Threat'ning thy beauty; in the light warm gale
That wreathes thee into smiles, in ev'ry sound
That Echo wafts o'er thee while moonbeams pale
Hallow all round.

Let the soft-sighing rose, the murm'ring wind
Breathing her name, the bird that flits above,
All, all that through the senses wakes the mind,
Record our Love!

—*From the French of Lamartine.*

GOING HOME.

From Tinsley's Magazine for April.

A wet, dismal night—a night when, tempted by the first warm days of Spring, people who had left off fires looked dubiously at their polished grates, and shuddered as the rain beat heavily against the windows and the wind howled in the chimneys—a night when not a star was visible, when the gaslights flickered and fluttered in a misty, uncertain manner, and the pavement was covered with a greasy agglutination of slime and mud—a night when sudden gusts took pedestrians almost off their feet, and sent the blinding drizzle into their faces till they could scarcely see their way; when umbrellas were a myth, and waterproofs a fond delusion; and a light fog, strongly suggestive of sore throats and rheumatism, hung over the marshy districts of London.

Three o'clock in the morning, and on Waterloo Bridge—silence over the great city—the great dark hive that loomed so grimly against the leaden sky, while the busy brains of ever-restless men kept feverish watches through the still small hours.

Not a sound save the splash, splash of the river, as it swept under the cold stone arches, sucking and licking the piers with its fetid, hungry tongues; the distant rumble of a market-wagon or a home-returning cab; or the chimes of the city churches, telling how time was passing away.

And a woman, weary and foot-sore, with garments that hardly protected her from the rain, a shawl so thin and ragged that it required all the strength left in her long, lean arms to prevent its being blown away, offered a silver threepence to the toll-man at the gate.

A bright fire was blazing in the little room—cosy and warm it looked compared with the dreariness without; and the man, as he held his coat tight up in his neck to shield him from the piercing blast, looked askance at the way-farer who had interrupted him.

He was used to these tramps: they would sleep in the recesses of the bridge on the warm Summer nights—ay, and in the bitter Winter, too; they swarmed on the water steps, where they lay huddled together, old and young, a loathsome, hideous mass. He had grown quite accustomed to the tide of human misery that crept so closely to the dark, silent river. Did they think, those poor offcasts of humanity, that when life was too hard even for them to bear, there was rest beneath those cold, turgid waters, a home somewhere below their Stygian obscurity?

He was wont to see all phases of sublunary wretchedness and vice; yet something in this woman's hurried manner, her evident desire to be unnoticed, added to the lateness of the hour, caused him to look closely at her before delivering her change. She didn't seem exactly like a pauper; there were signs of delicacy and better days in the white, scared face, whose outline he could scarcely catch through the dark wavy hair, which was pushed in such disorder beneath the faded bonnet.

He was a kind-hearted man, one who had gone through suffering himself.

"It's a bad night for you to be out in, my girl; a terrible bad night."

The woman drew her shawl tighter round her shivering form.

"You needn't tell me that," she replied with a ghastly smile; "I know that as well as you."

"Take care you don't get blown over the bridge," returned the man; "there's wind enough to do it."

"There's no such luck," retorted she bitterly. "Death don't come to those who seek it."

"Well, it's a bad look-out when one wants to seek it. I suppose you're going home?" This was a side hit.

The woman drew herself up.

"What's that to you?" she flared out. "What business is it of yours where I'm going? Can't you give me the money and let me go, and not keep me here in this villainous rain?"

"Well, you needn't be so sharp. Surely a fellow could ask a civil question without being snapped up like that. It ain't no matter to me where you goes."

"Then what did you ask for?" she retorted, impatiently, taking the coppers; then, as if she regretted her rudeness, she said more gently: "Yes, I *am* going home, if that will satisfy you—such a home as it is. Good-night, old fellow."

The wind and the rain shut the door for him; the wind and the rain beat against the toll-house windows, like angry spirits clamorous for entrance, and the wind and the rain sent the poor wanderer far on the bridge out of his sight.

He sat down again in his wooden arm-chair beside the genial fire. He could not rest, however, but started nervously as the north wind howled louder round his little cabin, or a sound to which his fancy gave a hideous shape fell on his listening ear.

Twice he rose, and peered out through the misty panes of glass that constituted the toll-house windows, as if he could see anything but the drops of rain that trickled in miniature rivulets down the dim transparency; as if he could see anything but the murky darkness, the bitter, cruel night.

"I wish I'd follered her," he muttered to himself; "I'm blest if I don't. It's queer to me if she ain't a rum un; but, dash it! what's a feller to do?"

He couldn't run after every tramp that chose to go over the bridge, he thought. With this reflection he endeavored to soothe the uneasy mind that would not allow him to be at peace.

And the woman or girl—for in spite of her squalor and misery she looked youthful even now—sped swiftly on till she reached the middle of the bridge. There was no one to stay her; the recesses were all deserted; she was there in the darkness, the silence, and the rain, as lonely as though she were in an eastern desert. Alone in the very heart of London, midway between those two great masses of habitations that stretch on either side the wonderful regal river. To her left, amidst the gaunt, tall houses, whose reflection made the waters blacker still, towered St. Paul's Cathedral, England's heroes' mausoleum; while far above, far past the graceful bridges, with their avenues of twinkling lights, lay the old Abbey, in the solemn shadow of its sanctuary, like a voice from the past with the holiness of ages around it. There were lights in many a window yet, telling of those for whom there is no night—the sick, the dying and overpressed—telling of those to whom night brings no repose, no significance, but a season for harder work filched from the over-excited brain.

The silence was all exterior. She knew well, vagrant as she was, that there are hundreds of dwellings in which night is the real day, during which men work and toil and fight, conquer and fail, in the great battle of life. She knew, God alone knows how bitterly, that Hell held high carnival during those midnight hours, and that while the innocent and good slept the calm sleep of the just, devils incarnate laughed over the ruin of immortal souls.

But all this was nothing now to her. There was no hand, devil's or angel's, stretched forth to help her in her fearful need. She stood for a moment on the parapet, her hands—those thin, attenuated hands—clenched tightly together.

There might be a better world, she thought; there couldn't be a worse. The God who made her would forgive her if she were doing wrong. And a wild scream mingled with the soughing wind, as the cold waters parted for a moment, and they went rippling, splashing on, over a broken heart.

A policeman heard that scream as he stood at the other end of the bridge, vainly endeavoring to shield himself from the storm. He turned his bull's-eye on, and looked up and down the road. Some poor "unfortunate," he thought, engaged in a drunken drawl. Best to let her fight it out herself; he would get no good by interference.

A bargeman heard that scream as he lay dozing in his barge. It seemed to sound close to his ear.

And the angels of God heard that scream as they hovered over the sin-stained city, and they bore it upward on their snowy wings through immeasurable space, through the golden floods of light that, far beyond all human thought, irradiate the confines of eternal bliss, till it woke the echoes of unutterable love at the mercy-gate of Heaven.

A fortnight later, and another night in London—a soft, balmy, Spring night, when myriads of glittering stars lighted the Heavens with their beauty, and shone down upon the sleeping earth like the eye of an ever-watchful Providence—a night when hundreds of pedestrians thronged the brilliant, busy streets, when carriages full of lovely women rolled along the causeways and through the squares, and sin flaunted its paint and feathers in the finest thoroughfares of virtuous London—a night when the clubs at the West-End were all illuminated, and handsome dissolute men stood on the steps or at the open windows, discussing the last new opera or the characters of their female friends—when in the alleys and corners of the old metropolis small thieves, with children's bodies, and old, cunning faces, plied their unlawful trade, and from out the meretricious splendor of the gin palaces that, like enchanted mansions in the *Arabian Nights*, seemed doubly dazzling amid the dinginess around, rose discordant voices, hellish laughter, mingled with the pure, still air.

There were lights in one of the large houses in Belgrave-square; a carriage and pair stood before the door, and in one of the splendidly-furnished drawing-rooms within sat a young girl, dressed for a ball, fastening the buttons of her tiny gloves. She was very fair—fair with the pale Saxon beauty so distinctive of our race; a delicate, aristocratic face, large, dreamy, pansy eyes, and lustrous wavy hair, falling over the white, shimmering silken robes, like golden sunshine on the snow-clad Alps.

"Beautiful exceedingly" she seemed; and so the fine, tall man thought—her brother evidently, by the likeness between them—as he entered the room and stood for a moment gazing at her.

He smiled approvingly as, taking up her fan and bouquet, she advanced to meet him; and then a shadow of something like anxiety fell over his face. It was gone, however, in an instant.

"I am afraid we shall be late, Constance; it is nearly twelve now; and Lady Churchill begged us to come early."

"I am ready, William," she replied; "but there's plenty of time. We shall be weary enough before it is over." And she shrugged her shoulders with a charming gesture of indifference.

"No revel is complete without its queen," replied her brother, gallantly. "Your adorers will have been fuming themselves to death for the last two hours, fearing you would not come."

"It will do them good," she replied, with a laugh; "they will learn wisdom in time."

"And Sir Richard?" questioned her brother, looking earnestly into her smiling face.

She crimsoned—a flush of anger, not of love, and turned impatiently away.

"Sir Richard may wait forever. He has had his answer already."

Her brother bit his lips.

"I think you are foolish, Constance. Sir Richard loves you, and would make you a very good match."

Constance twined her hands around her brother's arm, tears trembling in her eyes.

"I shall never marry, William—never. Please don't ask me, dear. I am very happy here with you."

He stooped and kissed the piteous face that was turned so timidly up to his.

"There! Don't spoil your pretty eyes," he cried; "some one will induce you to change that resolution, I hope."

He drew her hand within his arm, and led her down the broad staircase into the hall, where a powdered footman stood with wraps upon his arm ready to see them into the carriage.

The street door was partly open, and a noise of altercation and rough voices speaking sharply caused the gentleman to hesitate.

"What is the meaning of this disturbance, Barnes?" he asked.

"It is a man, Sir, as is himperant, and won't go away; and John is making him."

"What does the fellow want? What business has he here?"

"He says he wants to see Miss Power, Sir."

"To see me?" exclaimed Constance, while her brother frowned.

"To see Miss Power? What insufferable insolence! And at this time of night too!"

"He is most howdacious, Sir, and says he knowed she was a-coming out, and would stop till she did."

"Constance, my love," said Mr. Power, "you had better step into the library. I will soon settle this affair."

He opened the room-door for her, and then going out on the steps, stood for a moment in angry amazement at the scene before him.

An old man, bareheaded, was struggling with two of the men-servants of the house, gesticulating violently, while a small crowd of curious listeners, collected by the uproar, were grinning and laughing and shouting to the combatants to have fair play.

"I will see her! I will see her!" the old man was exclaiming. "It's a matter of life and death, and I'll stop till I do."

"John, go for the police!" shouted the stentorian voice of Mr. Power.

At the sound of their master's voice the men let go their hold of the man, while four or five young urchins started off in search of the missing functionary. The old man, half-exhausted, staggered to the palings.

"Don't send for the perlice," he cried; "I ain't a-going to rob. For God's sake, Sir, tell me if the young lady is coming out!" This to Mr. Power.

"What business is that of yours?" angrily replied that gentleman. "How dare you create a disturbance in a respectable neighborhood? I will have you imprisoned."

"Prison me if you will," cried the man earnestly; "but let me speak one word to the young lady, Sir, for the love of Heaven."

"The man is mad," muttered Mr. Power to himself; "mad or drunk."

The old fellow caught the last words.

"No, I ain't drunk, yer honner," he cried; "I earns an honest livelihood, and that's more than every flunky can say;" and he glanced indignantly at the footmen, who still kept by his side. "I'm in my sober senses, and I know what I want. I want to see Miss Power."

"It is one of those beggarly paupers Constance is so fond of," thought Mr. Power. "This is the fruit of ladies going about visiting the sick—a precious piece of business, to be sure. "If you will promise to go away quietly, I will let you off," he commenced; but at that moment a hand was placed upon his arm, and a soft voice questioned:

"What is the matter, William?"

At the door stood Constance, in her snowy opera-cloak and golden hair, her sweet eyes turned wonderingly on the spectacle before her.

With a cry of joy the old man struggled up the steps.

"O miss! are you Miss Power? It's you I wants to see."

Mr. Power drew her angrily back.

"Really, Constance," he said in a low tone, "you are forgetting yourself. To come out here before all these people—really—"

"O William," cried the girl, "don't be cross; but Barnes tells me the man said it was a matter of life and death. Do see him, dear, if only for a moment. It must be something very serious to bring him at this hour of the night."

Mr. Power, though hasty in his temper, was a just and reasonable man; he saw plainly now the man was not intoxicated, and though he was annoyed at being disturbed at this unseasonable hour, he could not but acknowledge the fitness of his sister's argument, and that the man was at least entitled to a hearing.

"Well, Connie," he said, "let it be so. Go back into the library, and I will question him first myself."

He told the footman to call the man inside, and close the door. After a while, Mr. Power came back to his sister.

"I cannot make him out," he said, in answer to her anxious glance. "He tells a rambling story about some girl he has picked out of the water, and whom, he says, you know. You had better see him, Constance."

"O yes, yes! Ask him to come in at once."

He was an old gray-haired man, whose garments betokened extreme poverty, but whose face looked honest and sincere, despite the flush that excitement had given it.

"Are you Miss Power—Miss Constance Power?" he exclaimed hurriedly, without waiting for her to speak.

"Yes, I am Constance Power; what can I do for you?"

"O, then, if you be her, I was to give your ladyship this bit of a letter," taking a dirty scrap of paper from his pocket; "and you'll have to make haste, please, if you want to see her alive."

Constance opened it in profound astonishment, which increased to a look of intense horror as she read the contents.

"I am dying, dying fast," it said, "but I cannot go till I have told you what is on my mind. Please don't refuse, but come as quickly as you can. The whole happiness of your future life depends on your seeing.

PAULINE BARRY."

"O my poor Pauline!" exclaimed Miss Power. "The girl that left me so suddenly four years ago. Where is she, my good man? I will go at once."

"She's in my house, my lady, close by the water-side. She had been and drowned herself, and I picked her up, and me and my missis has minded her ever since; they'd have taken her to prison if we'd peached on her, Miss, you know, and she's so quiet and good; and the doctor has been so very good to us, and given us a bit of money, and—"

"Yes, yes," interrupted the trembling girl; "you shall tell me all about it as we go."

"Nonsense, Constance!" exclaimed Mr. Power. "Who is this Pauline you are talking about?"

"Have you forgotten her, William?—the girl who was my companion when poor papa died. Ah, I forgot; she left us just as you returned from abroad; but you must have heard me speak of Pauline Barry. I loved her like a sister. She is ill—dying; I must go to her at once."

"You will do nothing of the sort," retorted her brother. "I shall not allow you to be so foolish."

"I will—I must!" she said; and the little white teeth were set determinately, and a strange defiance flashed in the violet eyes. "It will be too late in the morning."

"You will go, and in these trappings!" and he pointed contemptuously to the clouds of lace that floated round her fairy form, the pearls and opals gleaming on her fair white neck and arms, and in the tresses of her amber hair.

"I will cover them all over with my large waterproof cloak," she said entreatingly. "No one will recognize me, and Phillips can go with me."

"And I also, if you will be so insane."

"No, no; you would only be in the way!" she exclaimed, hurriedly. "Do be sensible, darling; I am not afraid with Philips. Be quick, dear, and ring the bell; every moment may be too late."

"And it will, Miss," cried the man, respectfully," if we doesn't look sharp. My missis said as how she couldn't last very long."

"You are decidedly out of your mind, Constance," said Mr. Power, when he saw she was determined; "going off at this time of night to listen to the rhapsodies of a dying woman."

"Which is the most mad," she retorted, flushing—"wasting God's holy time in frivolous amusements, or soothing the last hours of the souls for whom He died?"

Mr. Power shrugged his shoulders.

"As you please," he cried; "but I insist on your taking one of the men with you as well. I will send away the carriage; you had better have a cab, it will attract less attention."

A short time afterward a cab drew up before a dingy-looking house in a narrow dirty street running parallel with the river, on the south side of the Thames, and a man, descending from the box, assisted a veiled and muffled figure to alight.

"Wait for me here," said Constance in a whisper to her maid; "there is no occasion for you to come inside."

"But master said, Miss—"

"I am your mistress," replied Constance haughtily; "do as you are told."

The girl shrunk back; to tell the truth, she was quite as ready to stop as to go, far preferring a chat with the footman to witnessing the death struggles of the poor; she saw plenty of that when Miss Power dragged her into the loathsome alleys and wretched streets to be found even in Belgrave.

The old man—Parker, he said his name was—opened the door by means of a string pulled through a hole. No need of bolts and bars there, except to keep the thieves inside when justice demanded them.

"Mind the step, my lady," he said. "It's not often the likes of you come to such a place as this."

"I'm not afraid," said Constance, gently; yet as she spoke she trembled, and her heart sank at the impenetrable darkness before her.

The noise they made had evidently been heard, for a door opened, and a woman came cautiously down the stairs, carrying a swealing candle in a broken candlestick.

"Is that you, Jim?" she called, in a loud whisper.

"Ay, my gal; and I've brought the lady with me."

"That's right," cried the woman.

And Constance found herself face to face with a poorly-dressed but motherly-looking woman.

"How is she?" was her first question.

"Very badly, Miss; very badly. She's been and dropped into a doze; but they say she can't last till morn. She's been asking for you, Miss, all night long."

Up two flights of creaking, rickety stairs, and then they stopped at a door in the back of the house, which the woman opened, and, holding the light above her head, suffered Constance to pass through first. A dirty blanket thrown over an old clothes-horse served as a screen to prevent the drafts that whistled through the crannies of the door from reaching the bed, on which lay the pallid form of the dying woman, breathing heavily. The tears rolled down Constance's fair cheeks as she gazed on the altered features, the thin, wasted figure of one who, when last she beheld her, was radiant with youth and health. Large drops of perspiration stood on her forehead; her nose was drawn and pinched, her eyes sunken, her lips livid and swollen with fever, her hair lay in a dark tangled mass around her haggard face, over which was gradually creeping that mysterious ashen gray—the bridal-vail of death.

"She has suffered a deal, poor dear!" said the woman in a low tone; "it well be a blessing when the Lord is pleased to take her. Will you sit down, Miss?"

She wiped a chair for her visitor, and then, leaving the candle on the table near, stole quietly out of the room.

Constance looked around, and shuddered. Bare boards, a broken table, two more broken chairs, some wooden boxes piled in a corner to form a cupboard, a rusty fender and a row of sauce-pans, jugs, and physic-bottles, were all the furniture of this miserable abode. Across the room, on a line composed of pieces of rope knotted together, hung some indescribable articles of human clothing, (there is no fashion book for the poor.) And in the midst of all this squalor and poverty, three pots of white and purple hyacinths stood in the narrow window-sill, filling the air with their delicious fragrance.

As she looked she thought how from the simple hearts of those poor people rose up daily, like the incense of the flowers, the sweet perfume of a noble self-denying charity, the whiteness of truth and the purple of sacrifice, to the feet of the living God.

Suddenly the dying girl started convulsively, and opened her large dark eyes.

"Who is that?" she cried wildly, as her gaze fell on Miss Power's muffled form.

"I, Constance Power, your friend, Pauline. O my poor girl, what has brought you to this?"

"What has brought me! The blackest-hearted villain that ever trod God's earth. Thank Heaven, you have come! O, how terrified I was they would not find you! I can die—I can die happy now."

Constance was terribly affected, her tears rolled over the thin wasted hand she held in hers, while she strove to comfort the unhappy woman.

"Hush! don't excite yourself," she cried; "you shall tell me all about it by-and-by. How often I have thought about you, dear Pauline, and wondered why you left us so mysteriously!"

"Yes, I will tell you all," replied Pauline, striving to raise herself in bed; "I must be quick. I know there's not much time." Then she snatched her hand from Miss Power's grasp. "Don't touch me," she cried; "I'm not fit to be touched by you. Miss Constance, you were always good—do you think God pardons such as I?"

"Of course He does," replied Constance, weeping. "There are none so vile that His mercy cannot reach if they only repent."

"I think I've repented," murmured the girl. "If I had been spared, I would have led a different life. They told you, didn't they, I tried to drown myself? It was an awful sin; but I was driven mad. Yes, I'm sorry now, Miss Constance. They have been so kind to me here—the poor old man and his wife. And they showed me how wicked and wrong I was for wishing to take my life; and I want to repair— Hush! what is that?"

Constance listened, but heard nothing; she had been too engrossed with the poor sufferer to heed extraneous noises.

"It is nothing, dear."

"I thought I heard a step," muttered Pauline, speaking with difficulty. "O this pain—if it would but cease!"

She fell back exhausted; and Constance held a teacup, containing a little cordial, to her lips; it revived her, and she opened her eyes once more.

In her agitation and anxiety, the hood of Constance's cloak had fallen back, and the sweet, fair face, with its halo of golden hair, was revealed to Pauline's view.

"Take it all off," she said presently; "I want to see you as you are."

With a blush at the strange request, and yet not liking to refuse the dying woman, Miss Power undid the clasp and let the cloak fall to her feet.

Pauline gazed at her for a while in silence, excitement working in her features.

"You are very beautiful," she said at last; "more beautiful than ever. Miss Power, I have ruined all your life. Can you forgive me?"

Constance thought she was wandering in her head, and laid her hand soothingly upon her.

"My poor Pauline," she cried, "what have I to forgive? If you could not be moved here, perhaps you might get better, and then—"

But the girl laughed a wild, hoarse laugh.

"I am dying," she cried, "dying fast; I only hope I shall live long enough to tell you all. Take away your hand, it burns me; I cannot bear—"

And again she fell exhausted on the pillow.

Presently she spoke again, and the words she uttered caused Miss Power to start and tremble, while the blood rushed to her face.

"You had a lover once—Captain Stapleton?"

"Ah, yes, you knew—but what of him? He never loved me, Pauline;" and the sweet face was bowed in her jewelled fingers.

"He did, Constance Power; he loved you dearly; he wrote letter after letter, and—I destroyed them."

With a wild cry of anguish, Constance started to her feet.

"O Pauline!" she exclaimed, "how could you be so cruel?"

"Because he tempted me—he, Sir Richard Ashford, the man I loved, who swore he would make me his wife—fool that I was to believe him!—tempted me with false oaths and deceitful promises to destroy Captain Stapleton's letters. He told me that he hated him, that he wanted to ruin him with you, and I lent myself to the scheme."

"O you sinful, wicked woman!" moaned the wretched Constance; "you know not what you have done."

"Yes, I do," replied Pauline; "but I did not care. I would have broken all the hearts in England if it were in my power, and he had bid me do it. I would have killed my own sister for him!" she hissed. "But I was justly served. He loves you, Constance Power, and would marry you if he could. Shall I tell you what he did to me? He kicked me out into the street, and I sank lower and lower down, till I came to this."

Her voice faded away again; but Constance was not heeding her—her hands clasped, her beautiful face convulsed with agony, she was striving to realize all her own terrible sorrow.

"O Victor!" she murmured, "O my dear lost love! And I sent you away, sent you to India to die!"

"Forgive, forgive!" moaned the dying woman.

"I cannot forgive you. You have ruined my life. God may forgive you, but I cannot."

They were bitter words; but they were wrung from a young heart's terrible agony.

Pauline lay motionless; she had fainted. Constance thought she was dying, and flung herself by the side of the bed.

"O Pauline, Pauline!" she cried, "I did not know what I was saying. It was very hard, it was very cruel; but I forgive—yes, I forgive."

She rubbed her hands, those hands which had so ruthlessly destroyed her happiness; she wiped the death-sweat off the pallid brow, sobbing as if her very heart would break.

At last Pauline spoke again. "Say it again," she murmured; "I want to hear you say it again."

"Can I be obstinate when my Lord forgives?" replied Constance. "O Pauline! it is His pardon you must seek, not mine."

A faint smile stole over the dying woman's face. "Home—I am going home," she muttered; "there is rest for the weary, peace for evermore!"

Again a long and painful silence. Her breath grew shorter every moment. Constance knelt down beside the bed to pray.

"Captain Victor," murmured Pauline—"he has come back. I saw him—that—that evening at the club."

Constance clasped her hand. "What was that you said?" she cried wildly. "He has come back?"

"Yes; it is true, quite true."

"Too late, too late!" wailed the girl, burying her face in her hands. "He believed me false; he will never—"

With a violent effort Pauline raised herself on the pillow. "I did what I could," she said, faintly. "I wrote to him, too—I told him all—I could not die unless—for—forgiven."

"And he is here!" exclaimed a manly voice, as the tall form of a stranger emerged from behind the screen, and clasped the trembling Constance in his arms.

"O Constance, my darling! How could I ever have doubted your truth and love? Urged by this poor woman's letter, I reached here some few minutes ago, and hearing you speaking, could not resist the temptation of listening to what you said. I see my blindness and folly now. Can you forget it?"

She lay in his arms. The sudden joy had taken away all power of speech; her soft hair swept his face, the hair that he covered with passionate kisses.

"Victor! Victor!" she murmured at last, her eyes meeting his in their pure, trusting love.

"Never to part again, darling!" he said. "The long, sad years for ever gone; only peace and joy for evermore!"

The gray morning light stole in at the narrow casement window, causing the candle to grow pale and dim, and bringing out in strange relief the actors in this little drama. It fell upon the white and purple flowers—on the miserable truckle-bed—on the girl who stood there in her shimmering silken robes—the man for whom a new existence had begun in a dingy, wretched garret beside the slimy Thames.

So absorbed were they in each other, that they forgot the woman to whom they owed their glad present and their bitter past, the woman from whom earth, with all its misery and all its sin, was slipping fast with every ebb of the tide. And when they turned and looked, she was lying calm and still, with a smile on her lips they had never worn in life, and a light and peace on the poor pale face that could never be taken away.

A CHINAMAN'S BOOK DEBTS.—A Chinese, named Ah Sam, who kept the Lord Nelson Restaurant, in Victoria, Vancouver Island, became bankrupt, and was ordered to file a schedule of his assets. Not knowing the the names of his customers, he had entered short descriptions of them in his ledger, and when he entered court he had nothing more than the following to show. It was given me by his solicitor as a legal curiosity: A butcher owes $18; captain of a schooner $50; cook in a ship-galley $5; red shirt man $27; man comes late (a printer?) $10; cap man $8 50; lean man, white man, $20; fat Frenchman $80 62½; captain, tall man, $20; French old man $8; whiskers man $18 37½; blacksmith $49; barkeeper $5; workman $5; whiskers man's friend $6 25; double blanket man $6 50; little short man $10; fat man $9 25; old man $8; red whiskers $7 50; steamboat man $18; Indian Ya $4 62½; Dick make coal shoveller $28; Yea Yap earrings $25; flower pantaloon man $16; shoemaker gone to California $15 62½; a man—butcher's friend $39; stableman $16; get tight (drunk) man $7. The last entry the commissioner decided was of much too general a character to allow of the slightest hope of fixing the debt upon anyone in particular.—*Dicken's "All the Year Round."*

THE VOICE OF GRIEF.

O rugged, toilsome path of thorns and briers,
Of weary, bleeding feet—
Peopled with shadows of unreaped desires,
And pleasures incomplete!
Land of unchanging sorrow for the dead,
And bitterness of life,
Where noble lives by cruel hands are shed,
To win the field of strife;
Where pain eternal, like the Alpine snows,
Crowned above men and kings,
Broods dark as night, and from her bosom throws
Her arrows and her stings!

Shall the sweet breath of Summer sweep the earth,
And make it smile with flowers,
Yet leave to man the pestilential dearth
Of ever-withering powers?
Behold how Sorrow, wandering through the world,
Weeps passionate tears of blood,
And charity upon the stones is hurled,
Crying aloud for good!
The voice of grief pierces the Silent Land,
Where victory is won—
Is there no haven past Time's dangerous strand,
No joy beyond the sun?

—*Belgravia for April.*

TIGERS AND WILD BOARS.—On a part of the Neilgherry Hills which I was particularly fond of hunting there lived, in 1863, a very large and mighty boar. This grand old beast was so cunning that though my camp was pitched in the middle of his favorite haunts, and though my old hunting companion, Captain BRINE, and I constantly met him, we never managed to get a shot. Pigs being very scarce in this part of the hills we were always anxious to outwit the old gentleman, and for this purpose we used frequently to take up separate posts in the evenings commanding a large range of his domains, hoping to see him as he issued forth from his strongholds upon his nocturnal rambles. One evening after sitting watching without success for some time I got up, leaving myself sufficient light to look about me as I strolled home to the camp. Seeing Captain BRINE coming home also I made quietly down to meet him at the foot of a large wood, through which I knew he would pass. Presently he appeared in great excitement, telling me he had just met the old boar face to face on the little forest path, but that he had wheeled and bolted too quickly for him to get a shot. He had just whispered this to me when, with tremendous grunts, out by our very side, across the mountain stream which ran along the edge of the wood, bolted the boar, and dashed off across a little green bay toward another wing of the wood. Instinctively I raised my old Purdey rifle and was in the act of pressing the trigger, when there was a sound like distant thunder, a great yellow streak, and in an instant the mountains round were echoing and reëchoing the grim roars and shrieks of a tiger and the boar, as they writhed and twisted round, over and under each other in the most deadly combat. For a moment, and for a moment only, the boar seemed to hold his own, but the fearful strength and activity of his foe was far more than a match for his desperate courage. In much less time than it takes to write this the poor old fellow was over on his back, the tiger curled over him, burying her fearful fangs in his swarthy throat. All this, as I have said, took place in a moment, and until now I had been in vain trying to get a shot, so mixed up together was the struggling mass that I had not been able to distinguish the tiger from the boar. This was my time, and, as quietly as possible considering the intense excitement of the moment, I fired both barrels at the tiger. For a second or two she took no notice of me, but continued munching and worrying at the unfortunate boar's throat, he squealing all the time exactly like a tame pig under the butcher's hand, a weakness I never knew a wild boar guilty of before or since. Presently the wounds began to tell, and dropping the boar suddenly she slunk back to the wood. Just as she got to the stream, for the first time she spied us. It was one of the most unpleasant moments I ever remember, both barrels unloaded, and the wounded and baffled tiger within twelve yards standing staring at us in savage astonishment. BRINE'S single barrel was our only hope. We stood quite still, and most truly thankful we were to see her turn, cross the stream, and bound into the wood, BRINE sending his bullet after her to quicken her pace, a proceeding which we have often doubted the wisdom of since. When looking round for the dead boar, as we thought, what was our amazement, not a sign of him was to be seen. He had managed to get off to die. I fear, a lingering death, for we never saw him again. The next morning as soon as it was light we were off to look for the tiger. We found blood at once; following this it led us straight to some very wild rocks, and here we lost it. We never found her, but four cubs that I saw feeding on a dead buffalo some days afterward most probably belonged to her. Had I not interfered I have no doubt in a few minutes she would have killed the boar, and as he was really an unusually large and powerful beast, and she anything but what I would call a large tiger, it shows what perfect masters the large carnivorous beasts are of the work they are designed to perform in nature when they are in earnest. I am afraid I have already trespassed too much on your space, or I should like to have made a few remarks confirmatory of the observations in your article upon the beauty and perfection of even the oldest carnivora. They may lose the richness of condition which they possessed in their prime, but as far as my experience has gone, they remain, though slightly attenuated, healthy and happy, as a general rule, to the end of their days.—*Sir Victor Brooke, in Land and Water.*

A FRENCH DANCE IN A LOG CABIN.—SOUTHWICK was the best dancer there; that is, he covered the most ground. His performance was the theme of universal remark. His style was superb. There was a certain *abandon* in it, which few Americans could rival. I know of but one word which can at all describe SOUTHWICK when dancing; it is—omnipresent. This epithet is moderately accurate.

The room was some thirty-five feet long, but he was often at both ends of it at the same time. If to rivet the attention of the audience is success, my friend certainly achieved it. There was but one thought on the part of the whole company whenever SOUTHWICK danced; it was to get out of the way. Greater unanimity in this respect was never seen. Never, before that evening, did I desire that a room might have more than four corners, but I more than once devoutly wished that that room had had sixteen. Sixteen would not have been one too many with my friend on the floor. I called Uncle PALMER'S attention to the terrible lack of corners in his house. At the time I made the suggestion, the old gentleman was trying to force himself in between the door-post and the sheathing. He appeared to appreciate it. After a few preliminary flourishes, EVERITT shouted the word "Go!" and SOUTHWICK struck out. I saw him coming, and dodged; I escaped. The next time he swung round, I was prepared for him. There were several wooden pins driven into the logs near the ceiling, such as our forefathers were wont to season their beef-hams on. Spying one of these just over my head, as I stood flattened against the wall, I vaulted from the floor and clutched it. The scene from this point of view was very picturesque. The fellows had observed my movement, and followed my example! it affected them like an inspiration. In an instant the whole company were suspended from pins around the room. A sense of the ludicrous overcame my terror, and I began to laugh. That laugh grew on me. I found myself unable to stop laughing. My eyes began to moisten and run over. Now, a man cannot laugh in that fashion, and hang on to a pin at the same time. I have tried it, and know. First one finger began to slip, then another loosened and gave way a little; the muscles of my hand would not obey my will to contract. I found it impossible to retighten my grip; I knew it would probably be fatal to drop. I endeavored to stop laughing. Now, it is a well-known fact that when one tries to stop laughing he can't. If you ever doubted this, reader, never doubt it again. If any man strove to stop, I did. My effort was vain. I fairly shook myself off the pin, and dropped. That sobered me. The instant I struck the floor all laughter departed. I saw SOUTHWICK coming. I seized hold of the window-sill, the wood of which was cedar; I sunk my nails deep into it; it held. The next time he swung round the circle I was saved by a miracle, that is, in a way I cannot account for. I was just poising myself for a plunge at the door, when the music ceased and my friend sat down. We all cheered him immensely. I cheered louder than all the rest. I never had greater cause to cheer. Everybody complimented him. One exclaimed, "What a free action!" another, "How liberal in style!" I said, "Astonishing!" We all saw that it had made a great impression on the guides. They said that "they had no idea folks danced *so*, down in the settlements." "It ins't anything to what I could do if the room was only larger, is it?" said he, appealing to me. "No; this room is terribly cramped," I responded, thinking of my narrow escape, and fearful that he might repeat the performance; "no educated dancer can do himself justice in it; I would not try again if I were in your place."—*Adventures in the Wilderness.* (*Fields, Osgood & Co.*)

WHIPPING M. PS.—The principal task of the Parliamentary whip is to keep the forces of his party well together, and to keep them in good fighting array. There is always a large number of members who require much persuasion to induce them to come to the front. Some have so little interest as to which side wins, that they won't attend any but the most important divisions. Others may be out of town, and will not put themselves to the trouble of coming up merely for the purpose of recording their votes and going home again. Others plead illness of a serious nature, which will prevent them attending; all the reasons advanced in Scripture against attending the feast are employed; and with these the ingenious whip has to deal to the best of his ability. If the occasion be one of little political significance, he will perhaps accept the reasons and say nothing, but should a change of Ministry hang on the issue of a debate, all his ingenuity is exerted to bring his men to their posts. First of all, he tries the ordinary persuasion of intimating by circular that on a certain evening business of the utmost importance to the party is to be transacted, and beseeching them to be in their place. Those who do not respond to this appeal are plied with arguments of a stronger character. Perhaps the influence of some great man in the neighborhood is brought to bear, by way of persuasion; perhaps hints are thrown out of a coming redistribution of official emoluments; perhaps some patronage is bestowed just at the proper moment; perhaps an invitation to dine with the Prime Minister is conveyed; or some other lever made use of which is powerful for conviction. In the case of the sick, some discrimination requires to be employed. Should the illness prove to be very serious, there is of course an end to the matter; but if it be one wherein no danger will be run by removal, all the temptations of comforts during the journey to London, in the shape of exclusive first-class railway carriages and luxurious mattresses, are held out as baits; and the invalids appear in due course at the division, with their arms slung, leaning upon crutches, or enjoying the pleasant roominess of bath-chairs. The last memorable instance of a great "whip" was made by Mr. BRAND, the Liberal teller, on the occasion of the fall of the Russell-Gladstone Cabinet, upon the defeat of their Reform bill in 1866. That occasion was signalized by the presence of men who had not been seen in the House for years. Old men who had long since passed the Psalmist's limit, the sick and afflicted, *dilettanti* valetudinarians, the lame, the paralysed, had been brought together to meet the momentousness of the crisis. Some had been summoned from beyond the Alps; others had been wooed from the prostration of their couches; many had been stopped in mid-career of their travels; one had been taken from the delights of his marriage trip, and several from the bedsides of relatives and friends in extremity. The entire list of members on both sides the House was swept, and the telegraph employed in all directions. The result was, that with the exception of a few, who were absolutely unable to be present, the whole of the members were whipped up for the division.—*Chambers' Journal.*

EARLY VELOCIPEDES IN FRANCE.—About two and twenty years later, in 1830, a public functionary, M. DREUZE, brought out a new velocipede in which the power was communicated through the axle of the two wheels, and not, as in the first case, by striking the feet against the ground. This was certainly an improvement on the velocipede of the Luxembourg Gardens, but, like its predecessor, it was not destined to a long life. M. DREUZE was an officer in the Post Office, and, in seeking for an extensive practical application of his cherished velocipedes, he very naturally proposed to mount the rural letter-carriers on them, a proceeding which he hoped would be productive of good to the nation, to himself and to the happy postmen. The Summer, a very dry one, passed away pleasantly and without a hitch; the carriers were charmed with their steeds, the simple country folk were enchanted with the regularity with which their letters reached them, and M. DREUZE himself might be seen morning after morning in his snug apartment in the Hotel des Postes, rubbing his hands over the good reports of his machines and the picture of general contentment spread out before him. But, alas! the unfortunate velocipedes which had conquered the prejudice of the country, and soothed their once rebellious riders into complacency, were destined to engage in a struggle with Dame Nature herself, and to be beaten in the contest. The winter which succeeded the charming summer was, as frequently happens, a severe one. Snow fell in quantities and froze on the ground. The velocipedes turned out as usual, but, with a prudence characteristic of intelligent beings, refused to progress. It is true their wheels rotated rapidly on the slippery surface, but not a yard would they move on. Their unfortunate masters, by this time accustomed to the luxury of riding, were compelled to leave their unruly steeds behind them, and, slinging the bags on their shoulders, trudge off on foot. It is true that the difficulty might have been surmounted by roughing the wheels, and it remained that either this course must be adopted or the use of velocipedes discontinued. The latter alternative was found to be the simpler, and was therefore adopted.—*The Engineer.*

A SCHOOL BOY DUEL.—This rough treatment, so early commenced, soon initiated me into all the mysteries and "rights" of the College of Armagh. The strictness with which these "rights" were maintained and adhered to, by all parties, was one of the most remarkable features of the school. It was true they consisted of an ancient and unwritten code; but they were wonderfully well understood. Certain big boys in the school were considered as the expounders of these rights; and when once a formal decision was given,—after due reference to these parties,—there was usually no appeal from their verdict. But the strange part of it was, that the masters and teachers were considered quite as much bound by the code of rights as we were ourselves; and the Doctor submitted to these rights, and acknowledged them with a willingness which even at that time surprised me.

It was, no doubt, a rude, rough school, but it had stringent and wild codes of honor of its own. There was a constant affectation of manhood among the boys—carrying them so far, that upon one occasion the elder boys agreed to settle some quarrel which had arisen between them with the pistol, rather than the ordinary course of fighting it out with their fists. I well remember the mysterious purchase of the pistols, the buying at different shops of the powder and ball, and the whispering and grave deliberations of the seconds on this momentous occasion.

The intended duel was talked of and discussed among all the elder boys for at least a fortnight before it took place. Of course, it was kept a dead secret from the Doctor, and I doubt if he ever knew of it even to his dying day; as one of the main points in our code of honor—and one rigidly adhered to—was, never, under any circumstances, to inform upon a school-fellow, no matter what his crime might be.

The duel at length came off with all the gravity of experienced performers. The spot chosen for the combat was an out-of-the-way corner of the play-ground, near some steps to a former landing, which bore the suggestive title of "the marrow-bone door." The principals were duly placed, the seconds retired the proper distance aside, and dropped a handkerchief as the signal for both parties to fire. The combatants fired precisely together, and then the two boys—who had realy no enmity between themselves, but fought out of vanity to ape this supposed manly pastime of the day—stared in real terror at each other, lest either should have hurt his adversary. Fortunately, however, neither party fell, or showed any symptoms of being wounded. So they each declared themselves "perfectly satisfied," and a cordial reconciliation took place. It was considerably enhanced by one of the seconds finding a flattened bullet immediately behind the boy who had been placed against the marrow-bone steps.—*French's "Realities of Irish Life."* (*Boston: Roberts Brothers.*)

A SNAKE ADVENTURE.—Of an evening I generally sat reading in the verandah, ready to capture any insects that were attracted to the light. One night, about 9 o'clock, I heard a curious noise and rustling overhead, as if some heavy animal were crawling slowly over the thatch. The noise soon ceased, and I thought no more about it, and went to bed soon afterward. The next afternoon, just before dinner, being rather tired with my day's work, I was lying on the couch with a book in my hand, when, gazing upward, I saw a large mass of something overhead which I had not noticed before. Looking more carefully, I could see yellow and black marks, and thought it must be a tortoise-shell put up there out of the way between the ridge-pole and the roof. Continuing to gaze, it suddenly resolved itself into a large snake, compactly coiled up in a kind of knot, and I could detect his head and his bright eyes in the very centre of the folds. The noise of the evening before was now explained. A python had climbed up one of the posts of the house, and had made his way under the thatch within a yard of my head, and taken up a comfortable position in the roof—and I had slept soundly all night directly under him. I called to my two boys who were skinning birds below, and said, "Here's a big snake in the roof;" but as soon as I had shown it to them they rushed out of the house and begged me to come out directly. Finding they were too much afraid to do anything, we called some of the laborers in the plantation, and soon had half a dozen men in consultation outside. One of these, a native of Bouru, where there are a great many snakes, said he would get him out, and proceeded to work in a business-like manner. He made a strong noose of rattan, and with a long pole in the other hand poked at the snake, who then began slowly to uncoil itself. He then managed to slip the noose over its head, and getting it well on to the body, dragged the animal down. There was a great scuffle as the snake coiled round the chairs and posts to resist the enemy, but at length the man caught hold of its tail, rushed out of the house, (running so quick that the creature seemed quite confounded,) and tried to strike its head against a tree. He missed, however, and let go, and the snake got under a dead trunk close by. It was again poked out, and again the Bouru man caught hold of its tail, and, running away quickly, dashed its head with a swing against a tree, and it was then easily killed with a hatchet. It was about twelve feet long and very thick, capable of doing much mischief, and of swallowing a dog or a child.—*The Malay Archipelago. By Alfred Russel Wallace.*

WHO IS BRITANNIA?—We were not sufficiently masters of the language to explain exactly who Britannia was; and we left them to a perplexing state of uncertainty as to whether the badge was meant for the Queen of England or the wife of our Colonel. The former illustrious person's existence they had never heard of; and they laughed us to scorn when we told them that the ruler of our land belonged to the gentler sex. They thought at first that it was one of R——'s wild jokes; but when we had convinced them that it really was the case, it was amusing to watch how the old women bridled up and looked at their lords, as much as as to say, "Aha! you see there are countries where women are treated with proper respect; these tojins aren't such barbarians after all!" On the other hand the men looked puzzled, and strove to enlighten themselves by asking questions. "Do your women, then, fight?" With one accord the whole party responded "Rather!" the voices of the married men, of whom there were two or three among us, being particularly noticeable. Again the old women looked significantly at each other and then at their husbands—who thinking, perhaps, that the subject, if followed up, was one which might convey a bad lesson to their wives, hurriedly changed it.—*Our Life in Japan, by R. Mounteney Jephson and Edward Pennell Elmhirst, Ninth Regiment.*

THE THREE KINGS.—They were among the first disciples of the apostle St. Thomas when he visited India to preach Christianity; and after their death their bodies were removed to Constantinople. From Constantinople they were taken to Milan, where they remained for some time beneath the choir of the chapel of St. Martin, where the enormous sarcophagus which contained them is still shown. When the Emperor FREDERICK BARBAROSSA blotted out Milan in 1162, an attempt was made to remove them, but they fell into the victor's hands. At that time Archbishop REINALD, of Cologne, was in Italy, and the three kings, with the body of ST. APOLLINARIS as well, were presented to him. As he was returning with his treasures, the boat containing them stopped over against Remagen, and could be got no further. Thinking this a sign from heaven, the Archbishop tried to find out which of his saints he must leave behind. On touching the shrine of ST. APOLLINARIS, all the bells in the neighboring Church of St. Martin began ringing, and the saint was accordingly landed, and had honorable reception prepared for him at Apollinarisberg, where his head is still preserved. The three kings journeyed quietly to Cologne; but they have had some narrow escapes since then. TURENNE'S soldiers played at bowls with their skulls, and in the French Revolution they had to be carried, shrine and all, for safety, to Arnsberg, in Westphalia. It was rather an expensive journey, and changed a good many of the jewels into paste; but if you can believe the sacristan at Cologne, the shrine is still worth something like a quarter of a million pounds sterling; and for a few shillings you may see the three skulls, with their names inscribed in rubies, and with crowns, now no longer, as in days gone by, of gold, but of silver gilt.—*From "On Relics Ecclesiastical," in the Cornhill Magazine.*

A MAD GENIUS.—In 1820 KEAN went to America, and convulsed the cold audiences there. To prevent riots, the tickets were put up for auction. He however flew into a rage with the Boston people, broke his engagement, narrowly escaped being lynched, and fled in disguise, (disguised in liquor, we may be sure.) He returned to England with one incalculable treasure, which he considered a fortune for his son CHARLES, and valued at £10,000. It looked like a little black tobacco-stopper, but it was really a toe-bone of GEORGE FREDERIC COOKE, that drunken miserable genius over whose self-slain body KEAN had erected a tomb in New-York. ELLISTON and his Drury-lane band met him in procession at Barnet. KEAN would not shake hands with one of his old friends till they had gone down upon their knees and "kissed the toe-bone of the greatest creature that ever trod the earth." One night KEAN'S long-suffering wife, weary of watching, threw the sacred relic in disgust over the garden wall into a neighboring well, where it still lies. Presently KEAN arrived very drunk, and, as usual, repaired to the relic for sympathy. He was in despair, and finally said, sobbing as he spoke, "MARY, your son has lost his fortune. He was worth £10,000 yesterday; now he is a beggar. The Directors of the British Museum would have given £10,000 for that relic; but now CHARLES is a beggar—a beggar."—*Belgravia for April.*

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.—Tavistock is specially proud of her greatest son, DRAKE, "the old warrior," as Devonshire people quaintly call him, who was born at Crowndale, one mile to the southwest. His favorite residence was Buckland Abbey, on the Tavy, four miles from the town. They still preserve there his portrait by JANSEN, his sword, his ship drum, and the Bible, which he carried with him round the world. The house was built by Sir FRANCIS on the pleasant site of an old Cistercian Abbey, given him by Queen ELIZABETH. The barn and belfry still remain, and four arches of the central tower are built into the garrets. In the abbey orchard hard by he paced, musing of Darien and the Pacific, of Spanish galleons and pieces of eight. This terror of the Spaniards was the son of a poor yeoman on the banks of the Tavy. In the days of persecution his father fled into Kent, and in ELIZABETH'S reign took orders and became vicar of Upnor church, where the royal fleet then usually anchored. FRANCIS became a sailor in a small coaster, and his master eventually leaving him his barque and equipment, he grew a thriving man. Suddenly fired by the exploits of HAWKINS against the Spaniards "in the Golden South Amerikies," DRAKE started for Plymouth, sold his ship, and joined HAWKINS' last expedition to the Spanish Main. Losing all in this adventure, DRAKE swore revenge on Spain, and sailed off with three fishing boats and seventy-three men and boys to plunder Spanish towns, burn Spanish ships, and seize Spanish wealth anywhere, whether on sea or land. He returned to Plymouth on a Sunday, his frail vessels brimming with gold, and all the towns-people came running from church to welcome the hero. In his next venture, with only five small vessels and 164 men, Drake circumnavigated the world, and returned home after an eventful voyage of two years and nearly ten months, having taken a plate ship and plundered half the seaport towns of Chili and Peru. From that time forth Drake was a thorn in the side of Spain. Half patriot, half buccaneer, he ravaged the coast of Spain, destroyed four castles and one hundred vessels, and, in fact, "singed the King of Spain's beard" all over. He invaded Portugal; he discovered the secret of the Spanish trade with India; he helped to shatter the Armada. Spanish Admirals died of broken hearts at the success of Drake. Then came the miserable expedition to the West Indies, when the leaders quarreled and everything went wrong. Baskerville failed to cross the Isthmus of Darien and burn Panama; Hawkins died of vexation; fever broke out at Nombre de Dios, and Drake at last died, partly of disease and partly of a broken heart. The sailors lowered him to his grave in the sea off Porto Bello:

The waves became his winding sheet, the waters were his tomb,
But for his fame, the ocean sea was not sufficient room.

—*Dickens' All the Year Round.*

THE FUTURE.

A figure wanders through my dreams
And wears a vail upon its face,
Still bending to my breast it seems,
Yet ever turns from my embrace
And sometimes passing from my sight,
It lifts the vail as it departs,
And eyes flash out with such a light
As never dawned on waking hearts.

There is no need of sound or speech
Or toiling through the troubled years,
The rapture of that smile can teach
More than a century of tears.
And this I know, if it could move
Out of my dreams into my days,
One service of unbroken love
Should fill and crown my life with praise.

Love with no doubts and no demands,
But generous as a southern June,—
Vast brotherhood of hearts and hands,
Choir of a world in perfect tune—
No shallow sunset-films to gild,
Far summits which we dare not climb,
But ceaseless charms of hope fulfilled,
Making a miracle of time.

How sure, how calm, the picture seems!
How near it comes, beheld, possessed!
It is not only in my dreams
I feel that touch upon my breast.
It thrills me through barren day,
It holds me in the heart of strife,
No phantom-grasp that melts away,
It seems—it is—the touch of Life!

We look into the heart of flowers
And wonder whence their bloom can rise;
The secret hope of human hours
Is hidden deeper from our eyes.
In helpless tracts of wind and rain
The work goes on without a sound;
And while you weep your weak "In vain,"
The flower is growing underground.

We know the lesson; but a cry
Bitter and vast, is in our ears;
One life of fruitless misery
Shakes all our wisdom into tears.
Thronged by the clamorous griefs that say,
"Behold what *is*, forget what seems,"
I can but answer, "Welladay;
There *is* that figure in my dreams."

—*Miss Menella Bute Smedley.*

Healthfulness of Camp Life.—I am often asked if ladies would not "catch cold" in the woods, and if the physical exertion which one must put forth is not such as to forbid that any but robust people should undertake the trip. To this I reply that I believe it to be a physical impossibility for one, however fragile or delicate, to "catch cold" in this wilderness. Remember that you are here in a mountainous region, where dampness and miasma, such as prevail in lower sections, are entirely unknown. Consider, too, how genial and equable is the climate in the Summer months, and how pure and rarefied the atmosphere. Remember, also, that you breathe an air odorous with the smell of pine and cedar and balsam, and absolutely free from the least taint of impurity; and when you take all this into account, you will see how very dissimilar are the conditions and surroundings of life in the woods to life in the city or village. Acquainted as I am with many ladies, some of them accustomed to every luxury, and of delicate health, who have "camped out" in this wilderness, I have yet to meet with a single one who ever "caught cold," or experienced any other inconvenience to the bodily health in the woods.

As to the "physical exertion," there is no such exertion known here. It is the laziest of all imaginable places, if you incline to indolence. Tramping is unknown in this region. Wherever you wish to go your guide paddles you. Your hunting, fishing, sight-seeing, are all done from the boat. Going in or coming out you cross the necessary carries, which, for the most part, are short and good walking, and you can take your own time for it. In this I refer, of course, to the most frequented parts of the wilderness, and not to the portions seldom visited and more difficult of access. There are sections which I have visited by dragging my cedar shell behind me up narrow creeks and through tamarack swamps, middle deep in mud and water; but no guide would think of taking a party, unless urged by the party itself, into any such region; and, ordinarily speaking, there is no need of exertion which a child of five summers could not safely put forth, from one end to the other of a trip.—*Adventures in the Wilderness* (*Fields, Osgood & Co.*)

Married Woman's Love.—The province in which the genius of Mrs. Barrett Browning attained superlative and unique perfection is that of the delineation of love in the married woman. "The love of wedded souls," this, next to God's love, is for her the central heart of life, the solar fount of all those loves which are the light of the world, "loves filial, loves fraternal, neighbor-loves and civic." In "Lady Geraldine's Courtship" it is the passion of lovers she depicts; but with instinctive truth to the woman's ideal, she puts the narrative of the courtship into the mouth of the lover, not of Lady Geraldine. A man, she felt, must be the describer of courtship, for man's part is to struggle for the prize and win it. But in the "Romaunt of the Page" and the "Rhyme of the Duchess May," works in which the utmost force of her genius is displayed, the heroism, the self-sacrifice, the passionate, death-scorning devotion of wifely love afford the theme. In the one the love of the wife bears her to the battle-field to share the peril of the husband and to guard his life. The luxurious delicacy and daintiness—the refined yet cruel selfishness—of man's conception of what woman's love should be then reveals to her that, by the mere grandeur and intrepidity of her love, she has forfeited the supreme regard of her husband. Life has now become intolerable for her, and she dies; but her love for *him* never wavers, and her last words are in his praise. The Duchess May is one of the finest female characters in the whole range of literary art. All the strength and all the tenderness, all the womanly pride and the still more womanly humility, all the capricious fascination and wild, splendid, witching ways which breathe enchantment round the female form, are hers. She announces with princely disdain that she will not marry the man she does not love; with calm and dauntless decision she places her hand at the altar in the hand of the man she does love; and once his, she can smile out into the night of calamity, still and fearless as a star. In the hour of extreme need she will die with her husband; such is her right, and she asserts it; dying with him, she dies victorious and content. I believe that Mrs. Browning was capable of that death and of that devotion. With a thrill of sympathy she threw the crimson of a smile upon the lip of that wife as she sank to death in her husband's arms. Woman's love can make the chariot of death a car of triumph and convert the flames of the funeral pyre into clasping roses. In the person of the Duchess May, standing to us for Mrs. Browning, we witness what love can be in a woman of genius.—*London Society*

Watering-place Snobs.—No one respects well-bred ladies of rank more than ourselves. When dignity is meekly and justly worn, we admire the forbearance and self-control of the wearers, and we regard them as not uncommendable rulers of mankind; but whose gorge would not rise at these respectable people of Herringtown-by-the-Sea, crowding round a quiet invalid lady and her children, gaping at her two gigantic and intensely sedate footmen, jostling her dowdy German governess, staring, pointing, whispering and giggling? It is loathsome, it is vulgar, it is uncourteous, it is snobbish. There is no loyalty in it, for not one of the genteel mob would lay down a chignon or a whisker to serve the ex-Duchess of Pinchengripzen. It is merely a new form of the love of money; for power is only money grown rank, and these idiots run about after a duchess because she typifies wealth, success, and social importance. She might be a Poppœa, instead of a good, amiable wife; she might be hideous as Sycorax, instead of being fair and comely as she is—the fools would still run, gape, crowd, intrude and stare, and render the great lady's life a burden to her.—*Dickens' "All the Year Round."*

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA.

Celebration of Anniversaries—Importance of the Caucasus—University of St. Petersburg—The Survivors of Sebastopol—Anniversary of St. Cyril—American Topics.

From Our Own Correspondent.

St. Petersburg, Wednesday, March 3, 1869.

The last week was remarkable for the number of anniversaries celebrated, not only in St. Petersburg, but in different parts of the Empire. First in order came the Caucasus Supper. Once a year the officers who took part in the conquest of the Caucasus meet, in order to spend the evening in company and sup together. These annual reunions are of a most pleasant character. Old comrades meet and talk over the past, so full of romantic incidents and heroic exploits. With each succeeding anniversary the public becomes more and more conscious of the immense importance of the Caucasus, and consequently increases its respect for the men who have given Russia the most valuable territorial acquisition made on this side of the Atlantic for the last two centuries. In saying this I do not forget even India, with its 200,000,000 of inhabitants and great revenue, nor the fact that up to the present time the Caucasus is a source of expense instead of income to Russia.

In considering the importance of these two great conquests of the Russian and British Empires, their geographical position and political future must be taken into consideration. India, by its geographical position, commands no other country, but is, on the contrary, itself threatened—hence the English dread of the Russians in Central Asia. By its remoteness and isolation India can never become an organic part of the British Empire. Englishmen do not become acclimated in India, nor can they Anglicize the Hindoos. The consequence is, that Englishmen have an idea, more or less defined, that some day or another England must part with India as with her other foreign possessions. Even the most sanguine must look upon the English Government in India as an experiment, which is increasing in difficulty every year.

With the Caucasus the case is entirely different. First of all, the people of the trans-Caucasus—the Georgians, converted to Christianity in the fifth century—belong to the same religion as the Russians. By their union with Russia they were saved from Turkish and Persian slavery and from the incursions of the robber tribes of the mountains. So much for the moral relations between the new Province and the remainder of the Empire. Now let us take a glance at the geographical position. It needs but to examine the map to see at once the immense value of this country between the Black Sea and the Caspian, and extending south to Mount Ararat. In a strategical point of view, the Caucasus is the flank position which covers all Asia north of the Himalaya Mountains. The possession of the Caucasus makes Russia the great Power not only of Europe, but of the Eastern Hemisphere, both from its position and from the fact that it is becoming completely assimilated to the rest of the Empire.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. PETERSBURG.

On the 20th of February was celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the University of St. Petersburg. At this solemnity were present graduates of the University to the number of 1,000, the Metropolitans of Moscow and Kieff, members of the Synod and Council of the Empire, deputations from the nobility, the Provincial Assembly, the City Government and from different institutions of learning and scientific Societies, and a large number of invited guests.

When the preliminaries of the celebration were over, the Rector of the University arose and addressed the audience. After recounting the services which the Universities of Russia had rendered the nation in educating its most able servants in all departments of activity, and referring to the sympathy which the country has for its institutions of learning, he addressed a few words to the Alumni of the University of St. Petersburg who had assembled from all parts of Russia to do honor to their *Alma Mater*. In conclusion, he turned to the actual students, all of whom were present, and said: "We have great hopes in you, young men, who are preparing, as we are convinced, to become worthy citizens. We trust that you will leave the University with trained minds, with unchecked loyalty to the interests of our common country and respect for her laws. If many among you have to struggle against poverty and privation at this early period of your career, I beg you to remember the old Russian proverb that 'only the patient soldier arrives at command.'"

Upon the conclusion of these eloquent and touching words to the students, Count Tolstoy, the Minister of Public Instruction, came forward and read a rescript from the Emperor, in which His Majesty, after expressing his satisfaction at the good results attained by the University, stated that, in token of sympathy for its labors, he had resolved to found 100 scholarships of 300 rubles each, ($233 10,) and at present to give 20,000 rubles, to be divided among its indigent students.

The announcement of the Emperor's munificent gift was received, as may well be imagined, with a tempest of applause. The students in a body sang the national hymn of "God Save the Czar." This was repeated several times at the unanimous request of all present. Next in order came the reception of the different deputations, from the nobility of the Government, from the City Council with the Mayor at its head. Then in turn came deputations from the Provincial Assembly, the Philanthropic Society, the Academy of Sciences from six universities, twenty-five institutions of learning and eighteen learned societies.

After the reception of the deputations, a number of honorary members of the University were elected, among the number General Ignatieff, Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, and Mr. Rhangabe, of Athens. The degree of LL.D. was then conferred upon a number of Russian and foreign *savants*, and the prizes distributed to students of distinguished scholarship. Among the latter was Mr. Marcos, an Arab, who, in a short speech, thanked the Faculty of the University, and as an Oriental, expressed the sympathy of the populations of Asia toward Russia on account of her exertions in the path of progress and civilization in the East.

The ceremonies were closed by singing the national hymn, at the conclusion of which the different deputations and other guests were invited to a dinner, at which 800 persons were seated.

After dinner a subscription was made up for the benefit of the students. Among the sums given was 11,500 rubles from the Philanthropic Society, and a scholarship founded by Mr. Narishkin. Including the Emperor's gift, the whole amount received on this day by the University was about 650,000 rubles.

SURVIVORS OF SEBASTOPOL.

The survivors of the siege of Sebastopol meet once a year, as well as the officers of the Caucasus. On the 23d, they celebrated their anniversary by a dinner. At this meeting the first toast was proposed by the President, General Todtleben, to the health and long life of the Emperor. This toast was received, as it always is in Russia, with tumultuous cheers. After the next toast, to the Heir Apparent and the Imperial family, the Grand Duke Nicholas, brother of the Emperor, proposed the health of the heroic defenders of Sebastopol. The concluding toast, which was drank in reverential silence, was proposed by the President to the memory of the officers and soldiers who had fallen in the Crimea. After dinner a lively conversation was kept up. Old battles were fought over again, the same voices were heard that had commanded on the Malakoff, or urged the charge in the awful struggle of Inkermann. During the evening it was resolved to found a Sebastopol Museum, in which should be preserved objects relating to that memorable siege. For this purpose General Todtleben made a present of his house in Sebastopol, which he occupied as headquarters during the Crimean campaign. Thus ended one of the pleasantest reunions of the officers who took part in that gigantic struggle of Russia against Western Europe, fighting in a cause which, to say the least, is not that of civilization.

ANNIVERSARY OF ST. CYRIL.

The last festival which I shall have to describe in this letter was celebrated on the 26th of February, with all the pomp and solemnity with which such an event could be surrounded. I refer to the thousandth anniversary of St. Cyril, the Apostle of the Slavonic nations and inventor of the Slavonic alphabet. Cyril, with his brother Methodius, were natives of Salonica, and converted to Christianity, first, the Bulgarians, and later, the Moravians and other Slavonians north of the Danube, extending their labors to Bohemia and a part of Poland. Following the usage of the Eastern Churches, they translated first the New Testament, and later the entire Bible and the Church ritual into the popular language. Thus the Slavonians, from the moment that Christianity appeared among them, were possessed of a complete translation of the Holy Scriptures in the language of the people. This forms an exception in European history, for at that early day the Slavonians were the only people of Western or Northern Europe who had the Bible in their mother-tongue. The Slavonic Bible has had an immense influence upon Eastern Europe, and especially upon Russia. It gave a definite form and a dignity to the language at the time when a strong State sprung into existence under the leadership of the descendants of Rurik, (Rurik was the first Prince of Novgorod. His successor, Oleg, settled in Kieff, the capital of Russia, till the Tartar invasion,) and the language of the people became at once the language of the Church, of diplomacy, of the monastic chronicles and whatever literary productions there might be in the country. At a later period it was one of the principal bonds of union among the different principalities that now constitute European Russia, and united them in a common effort to throw off the Tartar yoke; and, last of all, it preserved Russia from subjection to the overpowering political influence of Western Europe, until such time as she should have unity and power enough to treat with the world on terms of equality, and enter into the system of European civilization without becoming a satellite in European politics. It is no wonder, then, that the memory of the man who gave an alphabet and a Bible to the nation, should be held in reverence by every Russian. At 10:30 A. M. the great Cathedral of St. Isaac's was crowded, and many were unable to obtain admission. At divine service were present three Metropolitans, all the members of the Synod and a large number of the most distinguished society of St. Petersburg. The most striking features of the impressive service was the vocal music, for which the Russian churches are so justly celebrated, and the solemn prayer of the Metropolitans at the conclusion of the service.

The anniversary of St. Cyril was celebrated in different parts of Russia, and among the Slavonic populations in Austria and Turkey. It is a remarkable fact that one of the strongest ties between different members of the great Slavonic race is a common religion, with its earliest translation of the Bible, and that only those peoples who have preserved this Bible have succeeded in escaping either entire or partial absorption by other nationalities.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The course of American politics is followed with much interest by the Russian Press. The news of General Grant's election was received with great satisfaction. In an article of to-day one of the St. Petersburg papers says that he will free the Presidential Chair from undue party influence. In general, it is considered that the man who reëstablished the authority of the Government over every inch of American territory, is the fittest person to preside over the task of restoring civil order to those parts of the country which have so long been disturbed by ambitious and turbulent seekers of power.

The action of Americans toward the Greeks and other Christians of the East meets with unqualified praise among all classes of society, and is contrasted with the selfish and egotistical conduct of Western Europeans, who, to further their own plans, have become the body-guards of the Turk. The descendants of the Crusaders are the props and pillars of tottering Islam! What would Richard of the Lion Heart and St. Louis think if they could rise from the tomb?

The Moscow *Gazette*, in a recent article, makes the following remarks: "The names of the Americans, Messrs. Skinner and Finley, Dr. Howe and Mr. Bing, will live in the memory of the Christian populations of the East." The editor then proceeds to make a detailed account of the services of these gentlemen, as well as other Americans, who by their personal labors in the East have done much to forward the great cause of Christian liberty, by the establishment of schools in the Orient, by taking active part in assisting those oppressed Christian populations, and finally by disseminating information in the United States on the condition of those countries. The article closes with the following words: "This is what America does for the Christians of the East. What has Europe to show?

Since my last the Government has decided to build a telegraph to Tashkent in Central Asia, and has given permission to survey the route for a railroad from Rostoff, on the Don, to Vladikavkaz, on the Caucasus. The accomplishment of both plans is to be desired. G.

ITALY.

Changes in the Civil Administration—The Royal Birthday—Diplomatic Gossip—Art News—American Art.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Florence, Tuesday, March 16, 1869.

The prospect seems to be good that the project for making changes in the present system of civil administration, will be turned into law by Parliament in the course of the present session, in spite of the obstacles which at every step it encounters. The debate which has already continued long, is adjourned for an interval, and will not be resumed until after the short Easter vacation. There are more than sixty Prefectures in the Kingdom of Italy, and of course as many centres of local administration. Each Prefect is a sort of petty Viceroy appointed by the Minister of the Interior, with the approbation of the King. Besides these there are subdivisions into Communes, more than 6,000 of which are under the direction of Syndics, or Mayors, who govern with the municipal system. The object of the projected reform, as has been before stated, is to take the first step toward decentralizing the Government, and realizing, so far as is practicable, the advantages of the federal system, to which some of the best Italian patriots have all along aspired. An amendment to the pending bill, introduced by Deputy Peruzzi, which will more effectually secure the end aimed at, has a fair prospect of being adopted. A section of the bill, already voted upon, takes away the privilege, up to this time enjoyed by certain journals, of giving publicity, for a compensation, of legal acts. But instead of giving such advertisements to newspapers of largest circulation already existing—for the public the most just and convenient mode—each Prefect is to print from time to time a bulletin of his own, distributed, like other journals, only to subscribers.

THE ROYAL BIRTHDAY.

By a coincidence which may at least be called universal, the King of Italy and his eldest son were born on the same day of the month, the 14th of March, and day before yesterday we were reminded of it by a moderate amount of powder-burning, flag-flying, and feasting in the evening at the house of the chief Minister. More than half a hundred places at table were reserved for the agents of foreign Governments resident here, and it became, as usual, the duty of ours, as the senior member of the Diplomatic Corps, to rise and give the toast to the King. General Menabrea responded by proposing the health of the chiefs of all friendly and allied States. In many parts of the Kingdom the birthday of the Sovereign was made the occasion of loyal demonstrations, and whatever could be, was done, to promote good feeling. It cannot be said that Victor Emmanuel's popularity is increasing, but we hear less of "saving the dynasty;" and most people are settled down in the opinion that this King must take his chance with the other Sovereigns of Europe in the vicissitudes of the future.

DIPLOMATIC GOSSIP.

The Prince-heir and his wife are expected back from Naples to be present at the Royal ball, the only one of the season, to take place at the Pitti Palace on the 3d of April. General Della Rocca goes to Trieste to present the compliments of the King to the Emperor of Austria on the occasion of his visit to that city. Signor Nigra is still here, temporarily relieved from his post as Italian Minister at Paris, and is spoken of for some other place. The office of Minister at London, for some time vacant, still goes begging. Among a multitude named, no one seems to be eligible or willing to be gazetted. The newspaper and other gossip about alliances seems to run in the direction of one with Austria; but with what explicit advantage no one seems to have any distinct idea. These European Powers, in their squabbles with each other, shift their partners with the rollicking facility of gay companions in a dance. Count Usedom, for some time Prussian Minister here, now in Germany, is not to return to this post. This running to and fro of Government agents has given confidence to those who hold to the theory of impending war. Every day new names are added to the list of these traveling functionaries, charged, as is insisted, with authority to make new political combinations. Something has been said about a possible meeting between Victor Emmanuel and Francis Joseph, now that the Austrian Sovereign is on the Italian border. If such a meeting should take place, even without any great political value, it would at least be interesting as a token of full reconciliation.

ART NEWS.

Since the front of colored marbles was added to Santa Croce, and the colossal statue of Dante erected, the square on which the Church stands has lost much of its ancient shabbiness. Nothing for centuries has been done to decorate the interior of this temple of national fame. But now a movement is on foot for this object, and a handsome sum has been given by a single individual as the beginning of a general subscription. A bill is about to be presented to Parliament with the purpose of declaring Santa Croce a sanctuary of national heroes. Up to this time it has only received the ashes of Tuscany's most distinguished men; but now its doors are to be opened for honors to all who may have nobly served a united nation. And these expanding valves are themselves to be monumental. Thirty thousand pounds of old bronze are to be given by the Government for the purpose of having the great central doors cast according to a design made to correspond with the architecture of the front of the church. The door cannot be less than thirty feet high, and upon such a broad field there will be space enough to write in symbols many passages of religious history. Indeed, the front of Santa Croce, if much less rich than that of the cathedral of Sienna, or Pisa, or Orvieto, is sufficiently well ornamented with sculptured decoration. One of Dupre's best works is in the central lunette and saints' heads on gold ground, and architectural carvings of graceful Raphaelesque designs enrich the imposts of the doors. The interior of Santa Croce, if it cannot be made more interesting, can certainly be made more beautiful.

AMERICAN ART.

Mr. Pierce Francis Connelly, almost the youngest of our sculptors resident here, is rising to conspicuous notice. Mr. Connelly has had on public exhibition the past week a group meant to illustrate a passage in the great epic of our war of the rebellion. It is made up of five or, with the horse which carries the principal actor, six figures. The artist has been engaged upon this work much of the time for the past three years, and the title he gives to it is "Honor Contending with Death." The name may be somewhat far-fetched, and the meaning not sufficiently clear; but however much or little merit or success may be shown in the work as illustrating an idea, the claim which it has as an art-invention of uncommon excellence will be acknowledged by all. Rarely have artists of long practice attempted a group of so many figures; indeed, the one at Naples is the single example in which the execution is colossal. The model which Mr. Connelley has at present made is of the height of five feet; but the design is intended to be carried out on a scale of largest proportions. To attempt to describe a work of art is almost folly, for only drawings of sculptured figures can convey any distinct idea. But of the present group a word or two may serve to give a notion of what the figures are, and their relations to each other. Death, a gaunt form with muscles wiry-knit, is the embodiment of compact stern force, while the horse under this figure, modeled with much anatomical knowledge, is one of the finest types of beauty in that range. Honor, the heroic and successful one of the actors in the scene, maintains his upright position, breaking Death's banner-staff and tearing his flag, while three other combatants already overcome are prostrate in various positions on the ground. There is correct and intelligent modeling in the group; effective alike for grace and force. As a composition the figures are well-placed in their relations to each other. The parts are well balanced, and the lines flow into each other so as to produce an harmonious whole; while pleasing effects are obtained. viewed from nearly all points.

There have been many visitors to Mr. Connelley's studio, and the larger public has for the first time begun to pass judgment upon the artist's skill. If there should be a long future career reserved for this sculptor, successful in the same proportion as has been that of the past six years, the life of the artist will be a rare example of productive effort. The studio is a collection of interesting art objects, whether portraits of beautiful women or larger works which have called into exercise inventive power. Mr. Connelley is unusually successful in portraiture, and with our other artists, Ball, Powers and Jackson, is one of the best bust-makers in Florence.

The high prices paid to American sculptors for their works, stimulate them as the artists of no other country are stimulated. Italians regard with surprise, and an almost envious admiration, our generosity even to mediocre talent, and would be glad to share it. The Tuscan sculptor Cerri, has just completed, for the City of Leghorn, a statue of Cavour, sixteen feet high. Five thousand dollars is all that is paid for this colossal work, upon which the artist has been engaged for several years. An American sculptor would demand, and probably receive, nearly five times that sum for the same amount of artistic labor. There is hardly one of our better-known sculptors who is not either already rich, or on the road to wealth. ANGELICO.

The Sentence of the Shrewsbury, Vt., Murderers—A Sad Scene in Court.

From the Rutland (Vt.) Herald, April 7.

The scene in the Court yesterday was a sad one—an aged wife and mother listening to the sentence of the law, dooming a son to execution and a husband and another son to virtual separation from her for life; a young wife hearing the awful sentence of her companion to be hanged until dead, and a daughter and sister hearing the judgment which separated her from father and brothers, almost in one short moment; mourning children, almost too young to comprehend the tenor of the passing scene, which condemned a father to the ignominy of the gallows. Such a scene has rarely, if ever, been witnessed, and God forbid that it may ever be witnessed again in our community.

The prisoner, Horace R. Plumley, was ordered by the clerk to stand up, when the question was asked him: "Horace R. Plumley, have you anything to say why the sentence of the law should not now be pronounced against you?" The prisoner arose, and, with much emotion, answered: "I have a little to say. I have been wrongfully convicted. I think it hard for me to be taken away from my family and lay down my life for my enemies."

In answer to the same inquiry, Ziba Plumley said: "I have a few words to say to the Court and spectators. I shall be 60 years old day after to-morrow. I have lived in Shrewsbury fifty-four years, and have raised a large family. I have always known John Gilman, Jr., ever since he was born. We never had any trouble with each other before the 1st day of August last. He never laid a straw in my way, nor I in his. I have but a few days at most to travel in Vermont, even if I were set at liberty. I have been persecuted for the last fifteen years by my enemies, and the authorities of Shrewsbury have turned a deaf ear to my complaints. I have been crippled for the last three years by the rough hand of Isaac H. Balch. And now I am overtaken by my enemies. I hope my downfall will be the means of my enemies' salvation. I hope the Court will have mercy on me and my son Frederick."

In answer to a similar inquiry by the clerk, Frederick Z. Plumley said in substance: "I hope the Court will have mercy on me, and I should like to have a minister come in and see me before I leave, and have prayers."

Horace R. Plumley then received the sentence of the Court as follows, Judge Steele reading the same from a written memorandum: "Horace R. Plumley, you, having been duly tried by an impartial jury, and convicted of the awful crime of murder, it has now become the duty of the Court to pronounce the sentence of the law upon you, which sentence is: That on the 29th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon, you be taken from your place of confinement to the place of execution, and there be hung by the neck until you be dead, pursuant to a warrant to be issued as provided by law, and that you be imprisoned in solitary confinement, in the State Prison at Windsor, in the County of Windsor, until such punishment shall be inflicted."

As the Judge was pronouncing the sentence, and the room was hushed and still, not even a breath being heard, when he reached the part where he said, "and there be hung by the neck until you be dead," the wife, mother and sister, and other female relatives of Horace in Court, uttered a long, loud wail of distress, so strong and continued that the voice of the Judge was drowned by its power. The remainder of the sentence was read amid the moaning of women and the sobbing of children. The scene was one to affect the strongest hearts, and scarcely an eye but was filled with tears of sympathy for the families of the condemned men.

Ziba Plumley was then sentenced to hard labor in the State Prison during his natural life, and Frederick Z. Plumley for the term of twenty years. In fixing the sentence of Frederick the Judge remarked that they had discriminated in his favor for the sole reason that he was weak in intellect.

BOSTON DETECTIVES.

The State House Investigation—Mr. Gooding's Story About the Lord Bond Robbery—Wholesale Charges of Corruption—"Hod Annis'" Complaints.

From Our Regular Correspondent.

Boston, Monday, April 5, 1869.

No more "startling developments" were made in the Police Detective investigation at the State House on Friday, as Mr. Gooding was not present, he being unexpectedly detained in Court by the hearing on the motion for a new trial of his robbers, Jennings and Steadman—which, by the way, was not granted, and so the robbers were sentenced each to four years in the State Prison, one day solitary, to the intense satisfaction of the law and order-loving people—but to-night a few more interesting statements were made, Mr. Gooding being on hand. The three most interested parties, Chief Police Kurtz and Detectives Heath and Jones, were also present, and showed their deep concern in the proceedings by bringing with them counsel, able and learned, in the person of Hon. Dwight Foster, late Judge in the Supreme Court. Mr. Gooding's story this evening very long and rather roundabout, and was pretty much about

THE LORD BOND ROBBERY,

and in substance it was this. That when in Montreal with him Heath was very familiar with Hod Annis, (the Lord bond robber,) and had several long and private conversations with Hod Annis, and from what he caught of it he (Gooding) understood that their talk was about the Lord bond robbery. Gooding slept with Heath several times while in Montreal, and heard thereby, through his intimacy with the detective, more about this robbery. One morning, happening up before Heath had wakened, he pulled the clothes off him, and playfully attempted to roll him out of bed, and in so doing he noticed under and around him a lot of new bonds. He looked at Heath and Heath looked at him, but nothing was said. After Gooding had returned to Boston he received several letters from Hod Annis. In these Hod urged him to get Penny back to Boston, and guardedly expressed his grievance concerning the detective. In one of these he said "Gus (meaning Penny) had nothing to do with the ten per cent. The 'dog man' (meaning Harry Jennings) said they (meaning the detectives) must have the ten per cent., and were all right before the robbery was committed." And in another he urged Gooding to see the officer who arrested him (Hod Annis) for the Lord bond robbery, and hear what he had to say about the money got by this robbery. Gooding did so, and thereby learned a great deal. This officer was one Westcott, of Newburyport, formerly City Marshal of that place. Gooding met him by appointment in Market-square. He introduced himself to the officer, and told him that he came from Hod Annis, whereupon he was asked to speak softly, and at once taken to a hotel. Here Westcott told a long story, and the two talked earnestly for about four hours. Westcott said that the Boston and New-York officers had come to Newburyport and tried to get Annis away from him; but he wouldn't give him up until they had settled with him. He had a ring as well as they. So they held a consultation. Annis gave a certain pass-word to one of the officers which, if used at a certain place in the West End, Boston, would bring out a package containing $250,000 of the Lord money. This was to be sent to Lord, and the reward which should be received from him therefor was to be paid for the liberation of Annis. The officer who got the pass-word was Heath, and he sent it to Jones, who used it, got the money, and forwarded it to New-York. Westcott agreed with Heath and Detective John Young, of New-York, who was present, that Annis should be liberated on his getting a certain share of the money, and all promised Annis freedom if he would help them in getting what they wanted. Thus $250,000 were disposed of, and Annis was liberated. Subsequently Heath got $80,000 from Annis in Montreal. He was to send this to New-York to Mr. Lord, and receive as a reward therefor $8,000—ten per cent., and this reward was to be equally divided between four persons—Heath, Colonel Kurtz, (Chief of the Boston Police,) Detective John Young, of New-York, and Hod Annis. Annis complains that he received from Heath, instead of $2,000, only a few hundred, and that he had been beaten by the detectives from first to last; and further, that Ben. Heath had $23,000 given him to "turn in," but instead of turning it in, he kept it himself.

Mr. Foster, the counsel for the detective, attempted to show by cross-examination that Mr. Gooding was a companion of thieves and robbers before his office was robbed, and to break down his testimony by showing him up as an untruthful man, but failed. It should be added, however, that Mr. Foster did not exactly have fair play, the Committee seeming ill disposed to listen to, or admit any defence. Mr. Gooding said he knew of other cases of wrong-doing by the Boston detectives, but did not wish to state them just now, feeling that he had told enough for the present. After Mr. Gooding had retired from the field other parties were brought forward who hinted at gross irregularities on the part of our unlucky detective force. The hearing of the evening was continued until near midnight, but is not concluded. It is now thought possible that the stories that have been so long whispered about town regarding the detectives and the Chief will be thoroughly investigated, and if these officers are really corrupt their corruption will be made clear to the public. MUNROE.

Governor Senter on the Condition of Tennessee.

From the Nashville Press and Times, April 5.

Governor Senter was met at the depot at Knoxville last Thursday by a large number of citizens. Being called on for a speech, he replied that his observation along the road between Knoxville and Nashville led him to believe that the people all along the line were peaceable and quiet, and manifested no disposition to lawlessness. General Grant, he said, was at work, and General Cooper was at work, and that under the present administration of affairs he had no doubt our State would soon assume its former glory, the peace and prosperity of which it had been so ruthlessly deprived by the late wicked and fanatical rebellion. He thought that counties which had lately shown a disposition to disregard law were now among the best in the State. He believed that under this beneficent state of affairs the militia might soon be disbanded and sent home to plow. If this was done, and the districts heretofore rebellious again insulted the law and persecuted loyal citizens, and the State Guards had to be called out a second time, then woe be unto those upon whom the hand of stern justice should fall.

THE TURF.

The Jerome Park Summer Meeting—The Closing of the Metropolitan and the Jerome Stakes—The Two and Three Year-Old Sweepstakes—And the Acceptances for the Handicaps.

On the first of the present month the acceptances for the two handicaps, the Fordham Stakes and the Jockey Club handicap, to be run for at the approaching meeting in June, were declared, and the entries for four new stakes, the Jerome and Metropolitan Stakes and two sweepstakes for three-year olds and two-year olds, closed at the same time. That Mr. Charles Wheatley has efficiently and impartially discharged his arduous and unthankful duties as handicapper, is satisfactorily evidenced by the number of acceptances in these two races; twenty-two out of thirty-four horses entered for the mile-and-a-quarter dash, the Fordham Stakes, having accepted the weights imposed upon them, and fifteen out of the twenty-seven entered in the Jockey Club handicap, two miles, having also cried "content." In the Fordham Stakes, Colonel McDaniels has declared out with his five horses, *Red Dick*, *Exile*, *Morrissey*, *Ripley* and *Albuera*, and with the two first named and *Julius* out of the Jockey Club handicap. Mr. Sanford has struck out *Northumberland*, *Salute* and *Jolly One* from the Fordham Stakes, and in that as well as the longer race, will be represented by his fine four-year-old filly, *La Polka*, only. *AbdelKader* is declared out of the Fordham Stakes, but remains in the Jockey Club handicap, and Mr. Cameron, who seemed remarkably well in with *Inverness* and *Glen Nevis*, both handicapped at the lowest weights, has struck them out of both races, having apparently something better in prospect for them during the season. *Scotia*, owing to some informality in the entries, is declared out in both events, and Mr. Morris has struck *Bonsier* out of the shorter race, and Dr. Weldon, Mr. Pennock, and Messrs. Bowie and Hall have declined accepting with *Aldebaran*, *James A. Connolly*, *Nelly McDonald* and the *Doneraile* colt in the two-mile dash. The following is a list of the accepting horses, with their weights in the two handicaps:

FORDHAM STAKES, ONE AND A QUARTER MILES.

1. F. Morris' Ruthless, 5 years old, 121 pounds.
2. E. Thompson's Bayswater, 6 years old, 118 pounds.
3. John O'Donnell's R. B. Connolly, 5 years old, 115 pounds.
4. R. W. Walden's Metairie, 5 years old, 115 pounds.
5. A. Belmont's Dickens, 5 years old, 115 pounds.
6. John Coates' Oysterman, Jr., 5 years old, 114 pounds.
7. John O'Donnell's General Duke, 4 years old, 114 pounds.
8. C. Littlefield's Hira, 5 years old, 109 pounds.
9. J. W. Weldon's Jubal, 5 years old, 109 pounds.
10. Hunter & Traver's Nemesis, 4 years old, 109 pounds.
11. Bowie & Hall's Viley, 4 years old, 108 pounds.
12. A. K. Richards' Locust Post, 4 years old, 108 pounds.
13. L. B. Holland's Corsican, 4 years old, 105 pounds.
14. W. Kerwin's Kitten, 5 years old, 104 pounds.
15. M. H. Sanford's La Polka, 4 years old, 104 pounds.
16. R. W. Walden's Bonny Braes, 4 years old, 103 pounds.
17. R. W. Walden's colt by Uncle Vic, 4 years old, 103 pounds.
18. L. W. Jerome's St. Paul, 4 years old, 103 pounds.
19. Richards & Kilgour's Kitty Free, 4 years old, 103 pounds.
20. L. B. Holland's Sweet Home, 4 years old, 98 pounds.
21. Bowie & Hall's Legatee, 3 years old, 90 pounds.
22. A. Belmont's Attraction, 3 years old, 88 pounds.

JOCKEY CLUB HANDICAP, TWO MILES.

1. F. Morris' Ruthless, 5 years old, 121 pounds.
2. J. J. O'Fallon's Plantagenet, 5 years old, 117 pounds.
3. John O'Donnell's R. B. Connolly, 5 years old, 114 pounds.
4. John O'Donnell's General Duke, 4 years old, 114 pounds.
5. Hunter & Travers' Nemesis, 4 years old, 108 pounds.
6. Bowie & Hall's Australia, 4 years old, 108 pounds.
7. Thos. Ruford's Eminence, 4 years old, 108 pounds.
8. Thos. S. Nichol's Abdel Kader, 4 years old, 108 pounds.
9. W. Kerwin's Kitten, 5 years old, 104 pounds.
10. M. H. Sanford's La Polka, 4 years old, 104 pounds.
11. R. W. Walden's Bonny Braes, 4 years old, 102 pounds.
12. R. W. Walden's colt by Uncle Vic, 4 years old, 102 pounds.
13. L. W. Jerome's St. Paul, 4 years old, 102 pounds.
14. L. B. Holland's Sweet Home, 4 years old, 98 pounds.
15. M. A. Little's Onyx, 3 years old, 90 pounds.

Mr. Morris' famous mare *Ruthless* heads the list in both races, and notwithstanding she carries the top weight in each, she is bound to be very formidable. She possesses a wonderful turn of speed, and although somewhat light behind the saddle, she is able to carry weight better than would be imagined from her peculiar conformation. *Bayswater*, with 118 pounds, in the Fordham Stakes, will take a deal of beating, when we remember his creditable performances at this distance last year, carrying only four pounds less than he has now to carry. John O'Donnell has accepted with both *R. B. Connolly* and *General Duke* in both races, and we prefer the former at the weights in the shorter race, and the latter in the longer contest. If either *Metairie* or *Dickens* were in their once great form, their chances in the mile-and-quarter dash would be flattering; but the former appeared last season to have lost his fine turn of speed, and the latter was obliged to be thrown out of training from a splint. If able to stand the preparation, *Dickens* will be one of the most dangerous horses in the race. For *Jubal*, *Viley* and *Nemesis* at the weights we have no fancy; but for *Locust Post*, after the great form he has just shown at New-Orleans in beating the famous Athlone filly, *The Banshee*, at mile heats, and *Gilroy* and *General Ewell* at two-mile heats, we are obliged to entertain great respect. This colt has always run respectably, and his owner, Mr. Keene Richards, is one of the most astute turfmen in America. *Locust Post* has never run in the North, but from his stable having accepted with him for this race, they evidently entertain a high opinion of his chances. *Corsican* and *La Polka* are very favorably weighted, and of the two we prefer Mr. Sanford's fine filly, who ran a wonderfully game race with *General Duke* last Fall, and who, we think, is a much better animal than the public give her credit for. Mr. Eckerson has, in addition to *Metairie*, two other strings to his bow in *Bonny Braes* and the *Uncle Vic Colt*, both nicely weighted for this race as well as the Jockey Club handicap. Out of the above lot we prefer *Bayswater*, *Ruthless*, *Locust Post*, and *La Polka*, and we expect the winner will be found in one of the quartette. For the two mile handicap, we most strongly fancy *Ruthless*, *Plantagenet*, *Abdel Kader* and *La Polka* at their respective weights; all of them having shown their ability to stay the distance.

The stakes which closed on the first of the month, to be run for at Jerome Park, were the Metropolitan Stakes, the Sweepstakes for two-year olds, the Annual Sweepstakes for three-year olds, and the Jerome Sweepstakes. We append the entries:

THE METROPOLITAN STAKES.

For all ages; two-mile heats; $200 entrance; $100 forfeit; $1,500 added by the Club; the owner of the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes, if three or more start. Closed April 1, 1869, and the race to be run at Spring meeting, 1869.

Nominations.

1. Thos. Buford's — Pleasureville, 4 years, by Australian, dam sister to Lightning.
2. F. Morris' b. h. Monday, 5 years, by Colton, dam Mollie Jackson, by Vandal.
3. Bowie & Hall's b. c. Viley, 4 years, by Uncle Vic, dam imp. Silver Star, by Kingston.
4. R. W. Walden's b. m. Sleety, 5 years, by Rogers, dam Angelina, by Albion.
5. Joseph McConnell's b. c. Vauxhall, 4 years, by Lexington, dam Verona, by imp. Yorkshire.

This will be a highly-interesting race, and the meeting of Monday, the Derby winner of 1867, and *Vauxhall* will create great excitement among turfmen. *Vauxhall* proved himself a wonderfully good race horse last Fall by winning two handicap races in the same day, at this meeting, carrying the top weight in both races, and beating large fields of good horses in unprecedentedly fast time. The stake, it will be perceived, is a rich and tempting one, and certain to produce a capital race.

SWEEPSTAKES FOR TWO-YEAR OLDS.

$210 entrance, half forfeit; the Club to add $500. One and one-eighth miles; closed 1st April, 1869, the race to be run on the last day of the Fall Meeting, 1869.

Nominations.

1. Denison J. Crawford's b. f. by Censor, dam Pasta, by Revenue.
2. Denison J. Crawford's ch. f. by Censor, dam imp. L'Anglaise, by Hobbie Noble.
3. Wm. Constable's br. c. by Trovatore, dam Cyclone, by Vandal.
4. D. McDaniel's b. c. by Lexington, dam Alabama, by Brown Dick.
5. D. McDaniel's br. c. by Doneraile, dam Canary Bird, by imp. Albion.
6. M. H. Sanford's b. f. Notice, by Lexington, dam Novice, by Glencoe.
7. M. H. Sanford's b. f. Stamps, by Lexington, dam by imp. Glencoe.
8. A. Belmont's ch. c. Telegram, by Censor, dam imp. Maud, by Stockwell.
9. A. Belmont's ch. f. Lady Love, by Censor, dam Lizzie W., by imp. Scythian.
10. F. Morris's ch. f. Remorseless, by imp. Eclipse, dam Barbarity, by Simoon.
11. F. Morris' b. f. Temptation, by imp. Eclipse, dam Mollie Jackson, by Vandal.
12. J. W. Pennock's b. c. by Norton, dam Rebecca T. Price, by The Colonel.
13. J. W. Pennock's b. c. by Colossus, dam by Revenue.
14. H. P. McGrath's br. c. Harbinger, by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion.
15. Thompson J. Franklin's br. f. Lady Petry, by Lexington, dam Ansel's dam.

In this race the youngsters entered make their first appearance on the turf, and among them we find the offspring of *Lexington*, *Doneraile*, *Censor*, imported *Eclipse*, *Norton* and *Trovatore*. *Lexington* is represented by five of his sons and daughters, and *Censor* by four, out of the fifteen entries.

ANNUAL SWEEPSTAKES.

For three-year olds, $500 each, half forfeit, $1,000 added, two miles; closed 1st of April, 1869, and the race to be run at the Autumn meeting, 1870.

Nominations.

1. Denison & Crawford's b. f. by Censor, dam Pasta, by Revenue.
2. Denison & Crawford's ch. f. by Censor, dam imp. L'Anglaise, by Hobbie Noble.
3. L. W. Jerome's b. g. by imp. Warminster, dam Parachute, by imp. Yorkshire.
4. D. McDaniels' br. c. by Doneraile, dam Canary Bird, by imp. Albion.
5. M. H. Sanford's b. c. Preakness, by Lexington, dam Bay Leaf, by imp. Yorkshire.
6. M. H. Sanford's b. f. Stamps, by Lexington, dam by imp. Glencoe.
7. A. Belmont's ch. c. Telegram, by Censor, dam imp. Maud, by Stockwell.
8. F. Morris' ch. f. Remorseless, by imp. Eclipse, dam Barbarity, by Simoon.
9. F. Morris' ch. f. Temptation, by imp. Eclipse, dam Mollie Jackson, by Vandal.
10. F. Morris' ch. c. by imp. Eclipse, dam Hennie Farrow, by imp. Shamrock.
11. J. Eckerson's ch. f. Polly Lyons, by Censor, dam Adelgisa, by imp. Glencoe.
12. J. A. Grimstead & Co.'s b. c. Haric, by imp. Australian, dam Brenna, by imp. Knight of St. George.
13. J. A. Grimstead & Co.'s b. f. Ermengarde, by Lightning, dam sister to Ruric, by imp. Sovereign.
14. J. W. Pennock's b. c. by Norton, dam Rebecca T. Price, by The Colonel.
15. J. W. Pennock's b. c. by Colossus, dam by Revenue.
16. H. P. McGrath's br. c. Harbinger, by Lexington, dam Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion.
17. H. P. McGrath's b. f. Susan Ann, by Lexington, dam Roxana, by imp. Chesterfield.
18. D. Swigert's b. c. Pilgrim, by Lexington, dam imp. Cairn Gorm, by Catherstone.
19. D. Swigert's b. c. King Fisher, by Lexington, dam imp. Eltham Lass, by Kingston.
20. D. Swigert's b. c. Musketeer, by Lexington, dam Heiress, by imp. Scythian.
21. Wm. Jennings' b. c. by Lexington, dam Lulu Horton, by imp. Albion.
22. Thompson & Franklin's br. f. Lady Petry, by Lexington, dam Ansel's dam.
23. Moore & Coffee's ch. c. McClosky, by Lexington, dam Laura, by imp. Leviathan.
24. Moore & Coffee's ch. c. Foster, by Lexington, dam Verona, by imp. Yorkshire.
25. J. J. O'Fallon's br. g. Kelso, by Voucher, dam by Epsilon.
26. J. J. O'Fallon's ch. f. by Voucher, dam by imp. Yorkshire.

This is the richest stake to be run for on the American turf, exceeding in value the valuable Dinner Party Stakes to be run for at Baltimore in 1870. Among the entries are some of the best bred horses on the turf, and we anticipate many of them will distinguish themselves this season in their two-year-old career.

THE JEROME SWEEPSTAKES.

For fillies three years old, $300 each, half forfeit, $500 added; one mile and three-quarters; closed April 1, 1869, and the race to be run at the Fall meeting, 1870.

Nominations.

1. Denison & Crawford's b. f., by Censor, dam Pasta, by Revenue.
2. Denison & Crawford's ch. f., by Censor, dam imp. L'Anglaise, by Hobbie Noble.
3. L. G. Morris' ch. f. Vinca, by Censor, dam Verbena, by imp. Knight of St. George.
4. M. H. Sanford's b. f. Grecian Bend, by Lexington, dam Miriam, by imp. Glencoe.
5. M. H. Sanford's b. f. Item, by Lexington, dam Katonah, by Voucher.
6. A. Belmont's ch. f. Lady Love, by Censor, dam Lizzie W., by imp. Scythian.
7. A. Belmont's ch. f. Nellie James, by Dollar, dam imp. Fleur de Champs.
8. F. Morris' ch. f. Remorseless, by imp. Eclipse, dam Barbarity, by Simoon.
9. F. Morris' ch. f. Temptation, by imp. Eclipse, dam Mollie Jackson, by Vandal.
10. Bowie & Hall's ch. f. My Maryland, by Brown Dick, dam Fanny McAllister, by Omera.
11. Jacob Eckerson's ch. f. Polly Lyons, by Censor, dam Adelgisa, by imp. Glencoe.
12. Clarke & Grimstead's b. f. Flash of Lightning, by Lightning, dam imp. Sicily Jopson, by Weatherbit.
13. H. P. McGrath's b. f. Susan Ann, by Lexington, dam Roxana, by imp. Chesterfield.
14. H. P. McGrath's b. f. Crescent, by imp. Australian, dam Molly Saffel, by Lexington.
15. D. Swigert's ch. f. Blandina, by Lexington, dam My Lady, by imp. Glencoe.
16. D. Swigert's ch. f. Evadne, by Lexington, dam Volga, by imp. Glencoe.
17. Thompson & Franklin's br. f. Lady Petry, by Lexington, dam Ansel's dam.
18. W. Cottrell's b. f. Cricket, by Daniel Boone, dam Lily Ward, by Lexington.
19. J. J. O'Fallon's ch. f., by Voucher, dam by imp. Yorkshire.

The East River Bridge.

Major-Generals Newton and Wright and Major King, constituting the Government Commission to examine into the feasibility of the East River Bridge, have been busily occupied for the past week upon the subject, and yesterday terminated their examination. They will proceed on Wednesday, together with the Consulting Board of Engineers, Mr. John Roebling, and others, to visit the suspension bridges of Cincinnati, Pittsburg and Niagara, and on their return, a week after, they will present their report to the Government. The work will then probably receive the sanction of Congress, and the initiatory labors will be commenced. For the past few days, the Commission have been busily engaged in examining the plans and specifications of the architect, Mr. Roebling, and had previously satisfied themselves that no interference with the transit of naval vessels would be sustained. It was found that the highest mainmast in the navy measured 178 feet, and that the upper masts could be lowered to the necessary level for passing, in half an hour. The Commissioners also collected sundry mercantile statistics, showing that the bulk of the trade between New-York and Europe is carried on by steam propellers, and that a preference for that description of transit over sailing vessels, notwithstanding the higher freight, is yearly becoming more general. It is said that the ferry companies have taken stock in the new enterprise, and do not anticipate an injurious competition. They will have a large shore traffic, and through the yearly increase of Brooklyn, do quite as large a business as at present. It is anticipated that there will be far less vibration upon the East River bridge, than upon any now built on account of its vastly superior weight to any other suspension bridge, in comparison with the weight of the passing load. The weight of the central superstructure alone, will be 3,620 tons, and that of the cables, stays, &c., 1,330 tons more. The heaviest transient load upon it will not be at any time more than 1,230 tons, and usually far less, including cars, carriages, wagons and passengers. The width of the bridge will be 84 feet, while that of the Cincinnati bridge is but 36 feet. The strongest wind will affect it but very slightly.

The Recent Fire in Forty-seventh-street—Losses and Insurances.

Some further details have been gathered relative to the extensive fire which occurred yesterday morning in East Forty-seventh-street, the occurrence of which was noticed in yesterday's Times. The entire building occupied by Neidlinger, Smith & Co. as a malt-house was destroyed, and comprised Nos. 406, 408, 410, 412 and 414 in East Forty-seventh-street, and extended through into Forty-sixth-street. The edifice was of brick and seven stories in height. The flames derived their origin in one of the kilns on one of the lower floors, and their spread was so rapid as to defy the efforts of the firemen, the entire range of buildings being demolished in less than one hour. The greater portion of the walls also fell in consequence of the intense heat, when Officers Richards and Anderson, of the Nineteenth Precinct, and two of the firemen, sustained slight injuries by falling fragments. Messrs. Neidlinger, Smith & Co. estimate their loss at $100,000 on stock, and the same amount on buildings and machinery. Their insurances are as follows: Mechanics' and Traders', $2,500; Corn Exchange, $2,500; North American, $5,000; Insurance Company of North America in Philadelphia, $2,500; Commonwealth, $5,000; Phœnix, of Philadelphia, $2,500; New-York, $5,000; National, $5,000; Star, $5,000; Putnam, of Hartford, Conn., $2,500; Merchant's, $5,000; Kings County, $2,500; St. Nicholas, $5,000; New-Amsterdam, $5,000; Lafayette, $5,000; People's, $2,500; Citizen's, $5,000; Firemen's Trust, $2,500; Gebhard, $5,000; American, $5,000; Astor, $5,000; Security, $5,000; Buffalo City, $5,000; Capital City, of Albany, $5,000; Commerce, $5,000; Merchants, of Chicago, $5,000; Mutual, of Buffalo, $5,000; Springfield, Mass., $5,000; Western, of Buffalo, $5,000. Total, $130,000.

A Singular Case of Death—Brutality of the Police.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Keenan, at St. Vincent Hospital, in Eleventh-street, over the remains of Frederick Hollis, a native of New-York, aged 38, whose death was the result of a singular chain of circumstances, and revealed another instance of brutality on the part of the Police. Among the witnesses examined was John B. Jenkins, of No. 33 Stuyvesant-street, who stated that he was well acquainted with the deceased, and saw him on Wednesday morning at the Sinclair House, when the latter remarked that he had fallen or been knocked down in the street on the previous night. He had been taken to the Fifteenth Ward Police Station and placed in a cell on a charge of intoxication, and kept there all night. At the time of the conversation deceased was partially under the influence of liquor, and the witness noticed that one of his arms had been fractured. The limb had been set by Dr. Fleming, and the patient removed to the hospital.

Dr. O'Neil, House Physician, testified that the patient was admitted on Thursday, at twelve o'clock, suffering from a fractured arm; soon after his admission he was seized with convulsions and delirium, which continued until death; in his opinion death had resulted from *delirium tremens*.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death. The residence of deceased was not ascertained, nor did it appear why he did not receive the necessary medical attention in the Station-house.

The Police Aid Association.

Sergeant Wm. H. Lefferts, President of this Association, has made his regular report for the three months ending April 10. During the quarter the Association has lost fourteen members by death, in whose behalf there has been collected $8,749, and distributed as follows:

To the children of Thos. Nesbitt, Twenty-fourth Precinct	$979 00
To Mrs. Leonard, widow of Inspector Leonard, Central Office, New-York	968 00
To Mrs. Gleason, widow of Michael Gleason, Eleventh Precinct	968 00
To Mrs. Strang, widow of Horace Strang, Central Office, Brooklyn	968 00
To Mrs. Hare, widow of James Hare, Forty-ninth Precinct	968 00
To Mrs. Smith, widow of DeWitt C. Smith, Tenth Precinct	974 50
To the father of Charles Hudson, Eighteenth Precinct	974 50
To Mrs. Griffith, widow of David Griffith, Central Office, New-York	974 50
To the heirs of James Bird, Twentieth Precinct	974 50

The number of members in good standing is 1,949, and the Association is reported in a very flourishing condition, twenty-six members having been added since the last report.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 11, 1869.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The new Constitution was still under discussion in the Spanish Cortes. The points lately under debate have been in relation to the number, power and duties of the Ministry.

The recent utterances of French Ministers, both in the Senate and Corps Legislatif, have a peaceful drift.

A grand banquet was given to Mr. CHARLES DICKENS, in Liverpool, yesterday evening, at which Sir HENRY HOUGHTON presided, and a large number of literary notabilities were present. Mr. ANTHONY TROLLOPE, in a neat speech, recommended DICKENS as Minister to Washington.

CUBA.

Considerable excitement exists in Havana in consequence of the trouble between the volunteers and citizens, on Friday. No outbreak, however, is apprehended.

Numerous skirmishes are reported between the Spanish troops and the insurgents, in the country districts.

Two patriots were arrested and taken off an American ship.

The latest telegrams state that there was fighting in the streets of Havana between the citizens and the Spanish troops.

CONGRESS.

The Senate remained in Executive session from Friday night until 4 o'clock yesterday morning, when, having resumed, it passed the Amendatory Tax bill, and then adjourned until 10 o'clock. On reassembling, the Senate passed the bill relating to the Attorney-General of the United States, with a few brief amendments. There was a fresh discussion after this in regard to the pay of Senators from reconstructed States. The original proposition was to pay them from the commencement of the Fortieth Congress; and the amendment, to pay them from 25th June last. In the midst of a discussion relative to postponing the further consideration of the subject, Mr. ANTHONY, the President *pro tem.*, declared the Senate adjourned without day.

The House continued its session from Friday night until 3:30 yesterday morning, during which period the bill to retire General HEINTZLEMAN was passed. On resuming, at 10 o'clock, General BANKS, of Massachusetts, offered a vote of sympathy with the people of Cuba, in their patriotic efforts to secure independence and establish a Republican form of Government. The resolution was passed by a vote of 98 to 24. There was some sharp skirmishing in relation to the contested election case in the Fourth South Carolina District; but as it was so near the close of the session, the mover thought it better to withdraw the resolution upon the subject. The usual Committee appointed to wait upon the President was informed that General GRANT had no further communication to make to Congress. Upon the arrival of the hour of 12, the Speaker declared the House adjourned without date.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Broadway Surface Railroad bill was considered in Committee of the Whole yesterday. A number of amendments were offered, but summarily rejected, and the bill ordered to a third reading. It will probably go to a final vote on Monday. The act gives the corporators power to go, with double and single tracks, through twenty streets, as follows: 1. Whitehall-street—double track from South Ferry to Broadway. 2. Broadway—a double track from the Bowling-green to Twenty-third-street. 3. Twenty-third-street—a double track from Broadway to the North River and East River. 4. Lexington-avenue—a double track from Twenty-third-street to its northern extremity. 5. Fifty-ninth-street—a double track from Lexington-avenue to Fifth-avenue. 6. Seventy-second-street—a double track from Fifth to Sixth avenues. 7. Seventy-ninth-street—a double track from Fifth to Sixth avenues. 8. Eighty-sixth-street—a double track from Fifth to Sixth avenues. 9. Seventy-seventh-street—double track from Fifth-avenue to East River. 10. Fourteenth-street—double track from North to East River. 11. Fourth and Sixth avenues—to use present tracks, to make connections. 12. Duane and Chambers streets—double track from Broadway to Pavonia Ferry. 13. Fulton-street—single track from Broadway to Fulton Ferry. 14. Burling-slip and John-street—single track to Broadway. 15. State-street—double or single track from Broadway to South Ferry. 16. Maiden-lane—single track from Broadway to Pearl-street. 17. Pearl-street—single track from Maiden to Wall-street. 18. Wall-street—double track from Pearl-street to the ferry, and single track from Pearl-street to Broadway. 19. Dey-street—single track from Broadway to West-street. 20. Cortlandt-street—single track from Broadway to West-street.

GENERAL.

The fires in the Nevada mines continue to rage with increased intensity; and the buildings above them are endangered. No more bodies have been recovered. The funeral procession of the victims was followed by hundreds of mourners, and all the flags of the city were at half mast. The stocks of Yellow Jacket, Kentuck and Crown Point, the mines where the subterranean fires are raging, continue to decline.

A daguerrean artist named DANIEL POTTER was shot and killed at Columbus, Ga., last week, by a man named DANIEL. Several persons, including the deceased, were discussing religious matters in a store, when words led to blows, and during the *melée* DANIEL fired the fatal shot. He was promptly arrested.

A Philadelphia paper says that Mrs. TWICTHELL, wife of the murderer and suicide, is preparing a statement of her knowledge regarding the murder of her mother, and that it will be ready for the public in a few days.

Mrs. SARAH M. VICTOR, who is under sentence of death for the murder of her brother, is reported to be in a dying condition in the Ohio Penitentiary. She has broken down completely since her trial.

The present Building Committee in charge of the construction of the new City Hall of Baltimore, have cut out and entirely erased from the corner-stone the names of the former Building Committee, and substituted their own names.

Mr. JAMES L. LAWRENSON, journal clerk of the Post Office Department, has been removed by Postmaster-General CRESWELL, and Colonel WILSON, of Wisconsin, appointed to fill his place. Mr. LAWRENSON has been attached to the Post Office Department for upward of fifty years.

There is hesitation about confirming Mr. CHARLES W. ELIOT as President of Harvard College, and the Board of Overseers have postponed acting on the question for two weeks.

General SHERMAN will take possession of his new residence, the house recently occupied by General GRANT, on I-street, to-morrow.

The feeling in the unreconstructed States seems to be one of universal satisfaction with the action of Congress. In Georgia this feeling has complete expression. In Virginia the Conservatives are eager to put in motion the usual machinery of political conventions; but it is added that they do not intend to nominate a candidate for Governor.

The rate of taxation proposed for Baltimore this year is $1 60 on the $100, against $1 20 last year, with the State tax of 19 cents on the $100 to be added. There will still be a deficiency of $686,130 41, which it is proposed to cover by sales or hypothecation of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stock held by the city. Last year the city tax of $1 20 was upon a basis of $224,305,709 in the outset, but afterward reduced by the abatements of the Appeal Tax Court to $206,136,348, and now it is reduced still lower, to $202,404,404, within the limits of direct taxation, and $212,308,563 for all, inclusive of that which is beyond those limits.

Hon. C. C. COX, Commissioner of Pensions, has placed his resignation in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior, to take effect May 1. It seems to be understood that Hon. SIDNEY PERHAM, of Maine, will receive the appointment.

A term of the Supreme Court, which commenced at Wiscasset, Me., last Tuesday, was adjourned Wednesday until the first Tuesday in May, on account of the terrible condition of the roads. The road between Wiscasset and Bath is nearly impassable.

A society for the prevention of cruelty to animals is to be organized in Bangor, Me.

A woman eighty-five years of age is under arrest in Gardiner, Me., on suspicion of having murdered four husbands. A *post-mortem* examination of her last victim revealed traces of poison, which led to her arrest; and rumor now says that his three predecessors were taken off in an untimely manner.

General JUBAL A. EARLY has gone to Lexington, Va., to visit General LEE.

Mrs. GEO. GETZ, a member of the family in Hamilton, Ontario, who were prostrated about six weeks since from eating pork containing *trichina spiralis*, died on Thursday.

WENDELL PHILLIPS is to lecture in Horticultural Hall, Boston, this afternoon, his subject being "Christianity a Battle, not a Dream."

In Pennsylvania to furnish poison to any one with the purpose of enabling him to commit suicide, is to become an accessory before the fact to a murder in the first degree, and the offence is punishable with death.

Two young gentlemen in New-Orleans, who had quarreled about a young lady, met one morning last week in hostile array, near the negro burying ground. As they were waiting for one of their seconds to order them to fire, the mother of one of the bloodthirsty twain rushed in and frantically ended the combat.

WALTER BROWN is to attempt to ride a velocipede fifty miles within six hours in Boston to-morrow.

The strike of the keepers and overseers in the Michigan State Prison, which caused a suspension of work in all the shops for several days, has been satisfactorily adjusted. The Governor assured them that they should have $700 per annum each, which was about what they had received for the two previous years, and further said that he would endeavor to have their salaries fixed at $800. On these assurances the strikers resumed their duties. The sympathies of the public were all with the keepers, who have been badly treated by the Legislature.

The works of the Taunton Soap and Oil Company were destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

By an ingenious *ruse* the New-York Spring Company managed to obtain possession, yesterday, of the Gettysburg Katalysine Spring, from which they had been ejected by the proprietor. As the only means of access to the springs, however, is across the latter's grounds, he intends to dispute their right of way.

The opening of navigation on Lake Erie has induced the lake seamen at Buffalo to strike for higher wages. They formed in procession on Friday and paraded the streets, and were joined by the painters and other workmen engaged in preparing vessels for the Spring trade.

Congress is to receive petitions from the Chambers of Commerce of Cincinnati and New-Orleans to provide the means of navigation for the largest vessels between New-Orleans and the Gulf.

The Overland Mail Company is now carrying the mails a distance of 110 miles between the two ends of the railroads approximated thus far toward complete connection.

A Coroner's jury, in the case of Mrs. HANNAH MADDEN, who died suddenly at Taylor, N. Y., recently brought in a verdict to the effect that Mrs. MADDEN came to her death from an overdose of morphine administered by ROXANA CRAFT and PETER MADDEN. The former was held to answer, and the latter was discharged, whereupon he became surety for Miss CRAFT and secured her release from custody.

Colonel JOHN S. LESTER, of Preston, Conn., committed suicide on Wednesday night by leaping overboard from one of the Sound steamers while on his way to New-York. He left a letter at home informing his friends that he intended to commit suicide. Pecuniary difficulties are alleged as the cause of his death.

HENRY COTTON, indicted in Galveston, Texas, as accessory to the murder of Major LASHMAN, has been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment.

Ex-President JOHNSON made another of his characteristic harangues in Nashville, Tenn., yesterday.

The Louisville, New-Albany and Chicago Railroad was sold by the Sheriff of White County on the 8th instant, for the nominal sum of $100,000. It was bid in for the bond holders by their agent, WILLIAM SCHUYLER, who represented that all the holders of bonds would be admitted to the full benefit of the reorganization, whether their bonds were in the pool or not, and upon this assurance there was no competing bid.

The Illinois Legislature has passed a bill directing that all the fines collected by the City of Chicago from the keepers, inmates and visitors of houses of prostitution, and from any person in any way connected therewith, shall be set aside for the sole use and benefit of "The Chicago Erring Woman's Refuge for Reform," and "The House of the Good Shepherd," and shall be equally divided between those two institutions.

A large meeting of Cuban sympathizers was held in Philadelphia last evening.

The Twelfth United States Infantry passed through Baltimore yesterday on the way to California.

The inquest upon the remains of TWITCHELL, the Philadelphia murderer, who committed suicide the night prior to the time fixed for his execution, terminated yesterday with a verdict to the effect that poison had been supplied to him by some persons unknown.

The New-Orleans races terminated yesterday with some capital sport.

A number of Swedish emigrants passed through Concord, N. H., yesterday evening, on their way to the great West. Among them were a number of Mormon converts proceeding to Utah.

We noticed on Thursday the fact that a New-York banker, resident in Skaneateles, has disappeared, quite mysteriously, with $20,000 in his possession. It now appears that the missing gentleman has been found in Canada, and that the money is all safe.

Coroner ROLLINS yesterday held an inquest on the body of MARGARET REDDEN, a well-known brothel keeper in the Eighth Ward. The jury decided that death was caused by heart disease, accelerated by dissipation.

In the case of FISK *vs.* The Pacific Railroad, nothing was done before the Referee yesterday, time being required to examine the books taken from the safe.

The funeral of Sir EDWARD CUNARD, agent of the noted steamer line between the United States and Liverpool, took place yesterday at Grace Church, whence the remains were immediately taken to Trinity Churchyard, and interred in the vault of the McEVERS family.

A velocipede race took place at the New-York Velocipedrome for $500, which was won by young "Carnival" in 4:1¾. It attracted a large crowd of spectators.

Messrs. LATHROP, LUDINGTON & Co., dry goods dealers in this City, whose suspension has already been announced, were yesterday declared to be involuntary bankrupts by the United States Court.

There arrived at the cattle-yards, Communipaw, for this week, 283 cars, containing 1,771 cattle, 8,713 hogs and 8,631 sheep. Slaughtered at that place, 389 cattle, 8,619 hogs and 7,286 sheep.

Disestablishment in England.

It is reported by cable that Captain MERVYN ARCHDALL, member for Fermanagh, and a Conservative, has made a proposal in the House of Commons for the disestablishment of the English and Scotch Churches. This implies, we presume, that he has given notice of a resolution to that effect, possibly in the form of an amendment in committee on the Irish Church bill. In no case, however, is it to be supposed that the proposition was made seriously, or that it is likely to be seriously entertained by any party, or section of a party, in the House of Commons. Neither the Nonconformists and advanced Radicals, who desire the destruction of the English Church on the one hand, nor the extreme High Churchmen, who desire the "liberation of the Church from State control" for very different reasons, on the other, are inclined to take up the question of their own accord just at the present moment. Captain ARCHDALL's proposal must have been the result, we are inclined to think, of one of two motives. It is possible that as an Irish Protestant and Tory of the old school, burning with indignation at what he probably considers as the betrayal of his own branch of the Church of English Churchmen, he may, in the bitterness of his heart, aim at revenge by fomenting the existing elements of hostility toward them. Such a frame of mind in a hot-headed Orangeman is far from inconceivable. Captain ARCHDALL may have thought that in default of any possible expedient for saving the Irish Church, he might at least carry terror into the ranks of the English Churchmen, who furnished three-fourths of the majority which sealed the fate of the Irish Establishment. But on this supposition, his motion can only be regarded as a senseless ebullition of religious spite. On the other hand, he may be acting under the orders of the chiefs of his party, and his motion may be simply intended as a diversion in the fray, and a means of sowing dissension in the ranks of his opponents. It is difficult to see, however, what real advantage could accrue to the cause which the Tories are advocating from such a course. It may serve to excite a few of the extreme Radical wing of the Liberal Party into avowing their real views with regard to the Anglican Establishment, and thereby alarming a few timid Churchmen among the supporters of Mr. GLADSTONE's measure. But no one can suppose that it can seriously effect the ultimate result. A majority of 118 cannot be materially affected at any future stage of the bill by tactics of this nature.

The fact, however, that such a proposal has been formally made, cannot fail to bring the general question of Church Establishments prominently before the public, even if its immediate results in the House of Commons are unimportant. The cases of the English and Irish Churches are in many respects widely different, but it is evident to all who have studied the bearing of recent political developments in England that while the Irish Church has been condemned, the English Church is even now on its trial. For the present, it is true that the party of which Mr. BRIGHT may be said to be the representative, is careful not to assume an attitude of hostility toward the English Establishment, and one of the most advanced Liberals in the House has epigrammatically drawn the distinction that while it would take an army to put down the English Church, it requires an army to keep up the Irish. But there can be no doubt as to the ultimate tendency of recent events in England as to the connection of Church and State. The time has not yet come for the realization of religious freedom in the full sense of the words, and it may be many years before it does come. Come, however, it must, and sooner or later, the proposal made either in grim jest, or from motives of party strategy, will be made in earnest and finally carried into effect.

Social Relations of the Rich and Poor.

The constant agitation of the "Eight-hour Labor question" has produced, in Massachusetts, another Legislative Committee. Witnesses are shy; some who appeared and testified before the Committee appointed last year were discharged by their employers—and in default of obtaining the valuable experiences of practical laborers, the Committee has been listening to platitudes from that most unpractical, but most persistent of agitators, Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS. His speech on the 6th instant did not contain anything that was new from the industrial or political points of view. He claimed for "Trades' Unions" that they were the laborers' means of self-protection; admitted that coöperation was the great question of the future, and announced that the ballot was the only remedy for the evils complained of by the laborers. But in regard to the social aspect of the question Mr. PHILLIPS threw out a very interesting and valuable hint. "The tendency," he said, "is for the children of the rich to be separately educated, and the great mutual benefit of their contact with the children of the poor is lost, and with it also the interest of the rich in the public schools."

This tendency to the separation of the two classes in educational institutions is one of the most painful evidences of the increasing social antagonism of the rich and poor,—the more painful since in education there can be no distinction which can be marked by wealth or poverty. Yet it must be apparent to all that the number of educational institutions intended exclusively for the wealthy is rapidly on the increase, and that the cost of education, in the public as well as private schools of the country, is annually advancing. The most tempting attractions which the private schools now offer in the way of inducements are that they are select and costly. "Select academies for young ladies" are becoming as common in the large cities as cross-roads and district schools in the country. This was always so in the South, where four-fifths of the schools being of the select sort and beyond the means of the great majority of poor whites, only one-fifth—in reality only one-thirteenth—of the people received any education. This system led to the education at the North, abroad, or in high-priced schools at home of the wealthier classes only, and aided, with other social and industrial advantages, to make the wealthy and educated class the ruling political power. There cannot now be established as absolutely any such false system of education at the North; the free school system is already too widely and firmly established in all parts of the country; the progressive tendency of the laboring classes cannot be checked under their present full headway; but the disposition of the wealthy to encourage the establishment of schools whose charges render them exclusive, and which are intended only for the wealthy, must naturally increase the antagonism of the two classes, and indirectly, as Mr. PHILLIPS suggests, impair the efficiency of the common school system. There are schools in operation in this City whose chief, and perhaps only recommendation is, that they are conducted by ladies of good families in reduced circumstances; there are numbers of such schools depending for success wholly on the fact that they are conducted by Knickerbockers of ancient houses. There are schools for young ladies in this City and Brooklyn, where the regulations as to dress close their doors to the poor; in which may be daily seen young lady students attired in silks that trail the floor for yards, and decorated with head dresses so elaborate as to at once reveal the fact that professional hair-dressers have prepared the misses for school as if for a ball. More time is devoted in these schools to the study of etiquette than to etymology or entomology, and to style in deportment than to style in composition. The annual cost of dressing a young lady for one of these schools, in many instances exceeds the entire cost of a district school of fifty pupils in any of the Western States. Such schools are equally costly and pernicious. Their studies are usually of a superficial character, and if they were not the thoughts and ideas which are inculcated in regard to dress, manners and "style" generally, would drive all others of more value out of the heads of the fair and fashionable students.

There must of necessity be social distinctions produced by wealth,—the most impractical of theorists will admit this,—but it is unpleasant to see these distinctions affecting the educational system of the country. And moreover it is dangerous in its tendency,—dangerous particularly to the wealthy class which is creating the false distinction. Will our wealthy classes take warning by the fate of that aristocracy of the South, which, based solely on wealth, met its ruin in endeavoring to extend its power? There was no enlightened democracy at home to overthrow the Southern aristocracy; it was the democracy of the North which accomplished that work. The Northern aristocracy of wealth will find its enemy at its doors; and in defining and increasing by the establishment of social institutions, the combination of manufacturing and moneyed interests, or by class legislation, the antagonism already existing, the wealthy minority are only provoking their political ruin and overthrow by the poor and laboring majority.

The New-York Fisheries Again.

A correspondent is right in saying that "the seven-thousand-dollar appropriation which the TIMES urges the Legislature to make to enable the Fish Commissioners to plant 300,000,000 shad eggs in the Hudson River would be thrown away unless the Legislature compels the fishermen to enlarge the meshes of their stake nets;" but he is not right in intimating, as he does, that we urged the appropriation irrespective of the regulations. Our language was explicit on this point,—we demanded "the enforcement of the proper laws for the protection of the fish." But the appropriation is an immediate necessity; the size of the meshes of the nets may be regulated a year hence. But still we do not wish to see the appropriation made unless the regulations are also certain to be made.

To the alteration of the present very lax Game laws of the State there is a very serious opposition by influential and wealthy interests. Mr. SKEEL introduced, among other amendments to the Game laws, one fixing the size of the mesh in all stake nets at 7½ inches. This developed very active opposition on the part of the wealthy "netting" interest in the State—a power which really threatens to prevent the desired improvement of our waters. Mr. GENIO C. SCOTT (in his admirable book on *Fishing in American Waters*, just published by the HARPERS,) estimates the annual catch of shad at 1,100,000, worth not less than $275,000 in our markets. This fishing interest, with a selfish and, we think, short-sighted policy, is active in endeavoring to get the size of mesh fixed at five inches. We hope they will not succeed; the size named in Mr. SKEEL's bill is none too large. Fish dealers in Fulton and other markets report that the average run of fish sold from their stalls measures from 9½ to 13 inches at the dorsal fin, and they say that an eight-inch mesh is necessary to admit of the passage of spawners of the proper size to the upper waters of the river. We hope that, in the interest of the public, the figures in Mr. SKEEL's bill will not be altered, unless enlarged; to fix the size of the mesh in the stake nets of the Hudson at five inches is simply to give up the question of protection, throw away the seven-thousand-dollar and all other appropriations, and maintain the price of shad at the present high rates, for the benefit of the fishermen, and against the interests of the general public.

The fishermen are also opposing the proposition that all nets, pounds and seines which form the gauntlet which the shad have to run to reach their spawning grounds, shall not be set or drawn from sunset on Saturday until daylight on Monday of each week. In all the old countries of Europe, and also in Canada, where the inland fisheries have been restored, and are not now fished beyond their recuperative power, this has been found absolutely necessary to the preservation of the fisheries. And it will be found necessary, also, in the Hudson. The enlargement of the size of the mesh is not sufficient; all fishing with nets or seines on Sunday should be prohibited. If these provisions of law are enacted and enforced, and, say 1,000,000,000 of shad fry are turned loose in the river, as can be done in three seasons, at a cost of not more than $20,000 in five years, the very beggars of New-York can afford to eat the finest fresh shad.

The appropriation asked for by the Commissioners and the regulations named are both imperatively demanded. We should have preferred to urge the enactment of the regulations at some future day, and not encumber the proposition of the Commissioners at this time with other considerations. But since, as we are assured, the netting interest is active in efforts to prevent the adoption of these necessary regulations, we urge the Legislature not to make the appropriation without enacting the laws necessary to the success of the work and the return of the expenditure. The names of the Commissioners ought to give sufficient weight to their recommendations to secure their immediate adoption; the Legislature will find, if further information is needed on this subject, that not only are all the practical pisciculturists of the country urgent in regard to the adoption of the regulations, but that the fish dealers acquiesce in the wisdom of the proposition. A great material interest of the State demands early legislation on this subject.

The Latest Imperial Enigma.

The policy of the subtile and astute Emperor of the French is as difficult of comprehension to the ordinary mind as the Delphic oracles or the hieroglyphics of ancient Egypt. The less apparent his motive the more important does his action immediately become in the eyes of the French nation, the more persistently do they discuss it and endeavor to arrive at its real aims and objects. The gossips of Paris are just now particularly busy, and seem more than ordinarily perplexed, not at any action on the part of the Emperor, but at a surprising absence of it, which is to them quite as full of meaning.

Under the *régime* of the Second Empire a free public expression of opinion has been entirely suppressed. The liberty of the Press has been so circumscribed that the legislative debates are recorded without comment; and even passing events are not allowed to be impartially criticised or considered. More than twenty persons have not been permitted to assemble for the purpose of discussing the most ordinary measures of constitutional opposition, without incurring the risk of the interference of the Police, and the condemnation in pains and penalties by sycophantic Judges.

Nevertheless, under this same *régime*, we are told that Communism has suddenly raised its head, and is growing *permissively* rampant in Paris. Meetings of three or four hundred persons are allowed continually to assemble at such public places as the Folies Belville or the Pré-aux-Clercs, to listen to the vehement harangues of demagogues who vie with one another in the violence of their opinions and the fierceness of their declamations. The opinions of such men as MARAT, BARBES, BLANQUE and Pére DUCHESNE, are advanced, defended, and proclaimed to be identical with those of this modern sect of Communists—opinions which shocked the world and excited universal horror in the Revolution of 1772, and again for a few months in 1848. Immediate confiscation of property and the total suppression of religion are passionately demanded, amid the approving cries of "*à bas la famille*"—"*à bas la réligion*," from maddened enthusiasts, many of whom are women. Such is the intensity of their animosity to the possession of property and to religion, that they declare that the question of Imperialism and Republicanism is of insignificant importance compared with the great question of the extinction of the rights of property; while the name of the Revolutionist ROBESPIERRE is mentioned with disgust simply because he had a certain belief in a Supreme Being.

What, ask the Parisians, can be the object of the Government in tolerating, and, by tolerating, encouraging, this open teaching of Communism and Atheism?—doctrines which in bygone times have crowded the prisons, deluged the nation in blood, and at one time bade fair to destroy the whole fabric of French society.

The Imperial policy has of late years sustained many reverses. The unfortunate results of the expedition to Mexico, the abandonment of Poland to her fate, and the repeated snubs of BISMARCK, have offended the *amour propre* of the nation. An opposition is daily growing and gathering strength in the French Chambers, and may become formidable and difficult of control. A not over prosperous condition of trade, combined with high prices and onerous taxation, has impressed the minds, even of the best disposed, with grave doubts as to the beneficence of the Imperial rule. The uneasiness of the popular mind on these subjects has doubtless led NAPOLEON to cast about for a counter-irritant. His policy of persuading all classes of the community, from the peasant to the peer, to become investors in the public funds, has created a certain general interest in the stability of his Government, and it may be, as is supposed in many quarters, that this non-interference with the new generation of Communists may arise from the desire to convince the manufacturing and trading interests that there are evils of terrible import still existing in France, ready to assume shape and substance at any moment, and much more to be dreaded than the loss of prestige consequent on an unsuccessful foreign policy, or high prices and heavy taxation.

But will such an artifice succeed in changing the current of public opinion? The France of to-day is not the France of 1848. Twenty years of progress and of comparative quiet and prosperity, have made thousands upon thousands of Frenchmen saving men, and numbers who in 1848 were not hostile to communistic doctrines, have now learned to abhor them. What chance then, has this new propaganda of assuming such proportions as to cause real alarm? What chance has it of securing sufficient support to render it a powerful agent for controlling the disaffection of the great bulk of the nation? If the Emperor is anxious to turn the minds of the French people from what he considers an undue attention to public affairs, let him set about it honestly and straightforwardly.

This is to be compassed by removing the causes of dissatisfaction with his rule, not by such Machiavellian expedients as threatening the nation with the terrors of Communism and Atheism.

Labor and Emigration.

The London *Times*, in copying for the benefit of its laboring classes at home the series of articles on the working classes of New-York which have been published in this journal, appends, among others, this significant remark:

> "It will be observed that the table of weekly expenses of a mechanic or artisan and his family allows nothing for any stronger drink than tea or coffee."

One of the most encouraging of the few facts which the temperance advocates in this country can cite in support of their theories—and, unfortunately, their schemes of temperance reform are very largely theoretical—is that whose revelation surprises the Thunderer. The omission to which it alludes was not an oversight. In the first place, "any drink stronger than tea or coffee" is not looked upon in this country as necessary to the comfort of a family; and the pot of ale, without which the English mechanic's meal is incomplete, has no counterpart on the table of the American artisan. Drinking is not largely done, and drunkenness, as a rule, is not extensively practiced in this country in the bosom of one's own family—the general public, in this free land, get the full advantage and benefit of the exhibitions of beastliness, which are semi-occasional—in fact, very frequent with us. Drinking with Americans is less a confirmed habit, properly controlled and regulated, than a violation of all other habits; American mechanics, and in fact, Americans of all grades, drink less on account of an educated taste and love of drinks, than of uneducated and false ideas of sociality. Americans as a rule do not drink alone, and almost always in public places. In habits, tastes and practices they are very unlike the English ale drinkers. The cost of "any drinks stronger than tea and coffee" is never considered in the household expenses; and though the expensive drinking at public bars sometimes absorbs a large proportion of the income of a mechanic, he never looks on it as a necessary expenditure.

Other remarks of the *Times* indicate that the articles were published for the benefit of that portion of the working classes of England who contemplate emigration to this country. The present condition of labor in America is not calculated to induce emigration, but the condition of our neighbors must certainly be as bad, for the tide of emigration sets to these shores from England, Ireland and Canada, not to speak of the non-English sources of our supply. One of the most significant facts of the present increased emigration from English lands to this country is the rapid depopulation of the Canadian Dominion. We called attention more than a year ago to the fact that the Canadians were emigrating in great numbers to the wheat fields of Minnesota and Iowa. This emigration continued and increased until the Canadian Parliament was compelled to offer inducements of various kinds in order to put an end to the westward tendency of its subjects. But these have not sufficed, as the complaints loudly uttered by the Canadian papers indicate. "The newspapers," says a Quebec telegram of April 9, "are full of complaints on the subject of the French Canadians emigrating to the States. Notwithstanding the petitions presented to Parliament asking for encouragement to return, and the inducements held out to do so, the rural population is daily leaving in increased numbers." It will be observed that it is the rural population—the farmers—who find the attractions of the West greater than their own homes. It is also the rural population of Ireland and England who are wending their way hither; and for these we have room enough. And we doubt if any other country can offer to such emigrants as many substantial inducements as this much-taxed, largely-indebted and high-priced country.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER is about to present himself in a new *rôle* at the Brooklyn Athenæum on Monday evening, as chairman of a Free Trade meeting, under the auspices of the Free Trade League of that city. He will also speak on the true principles of legislation in matters of trade and finance. This is politics at any rate, if the Slavery question was not, and if the reverend gentleman shall prove as forcible on the new as he was on the old theme, he will have great weight on the side he espouses. As Rev. Dr. CHEEVER is on the list as an aspirant for the Mexican mission, and there is no law against ministers being on missions, it may be best that ministers generally, and BEECHER and CHEEVER especially, dip into the weightier subjects of National and State politics. The opinions, as well as the services, of able and honest men must do something to elucidate truth in connection with the vital themes that are hereafter to absorb universal attention.

Some persons spend money in making costly memorials of the dead in the Greenwoods and Mount Auburns. Mrs. ELIZA SUTTON, of Peabody, Mass., has expended $33,000 in furnishing an apartment in the Peabody Institute of that place and filling it with books for a free library, to form a perpetual remembrance of her beloved lost child, EBEN DALE SUTTON. It is a beautiful and becoming way of gratifying the sentiment of sorrow for the dead, and will long keep his memory green in the world.

With tears streaming from his eyes, the Sheriff of the County of New-York lately presented himself before the Legislature and besought that something might be done to save him from the bitter pangs of poverty. In a voice, painfully broken by sobs, he made the surprising assertion that his official income last year was only a beggarly $3,500, and on so small a pittance it was impossible for him to support himself. The appeal thus presented was sufficient to have melted the most obdurate heart, and the Assembly (innocent, unsophisticated and sympathizing souls as they are!) promptly passed a bill which, should it become a law, will raise the sufferer from the hypothetical depths of pecuniary misery to the heights of affluence and prosperity before twelve months have waxed and waned. But knowing what is said of the enormous revenues of the Sheriff, the extortions and corruptions of his subordinates, the infamous overcharges in connection with fees, and the general disrepute of the office, the Assembly would have done itself more credit if it had asked for the evidence upon which the Sheriff bases his plea of poverty. There is good reason for believing that his minimum annual receipts under the present system are not less than $200,000. His predecessors in the position during the past twelve years retired with their pockets lined with rich fleecings, which ought to last them a lifetime. It is monstrously absurd to suppose that a man who is smart enough to secure his election to a place where the pickings are so fat could only appropriate $3,500 during a single year.

"Patience is a virtue." Why then be impatient and spoil things as Mr. Superintendent KENNEDY spoiled the arrest made by Officer PHELPS of the murderer from Rockland County, the other day. The credit of making the arrest was due to the officer named, and he got it, and there the matter would have remained had Mr. KENNEDY not made haste to claim too much credit—that of one successful patrolman against twenty unsuccessful private detectives. It seems now that the private detectives were not unsuccessful, as the arrest was the result of that very success the credit of which Mr. KENNEDY would rob them. Comparing the Metropolitan patrolmen with the Metropolitan detectives reminds one of *the fact* that the criminal convictions in our courts have been, with but few exceptions, of persons arrested by patrolmen. Why don't Mr. KENNEDY "let well enough alone?"

We hope Congress will authorize the President to send surveyors over the route of the Darien Canal, so long talked about. The French Emperor talks little; but he has already made a contract, through M. CHEVALIER, with the Government of Nicaragua for a canal through that State; and the Congress has ratified it. The Nicaraguans are confident the work will be done like the grand Egyptian thoroughfare. Meantime the Nicaraguan Congress has authorized the importation of Chinese coolies—which looks like business, the Calestials being great in the spade and shovelry of progress.

The late Prince TALLEYRAND had an idea that it is the destiny of our Republic to be intermeddling and overbearing in the affairs of Europe—in spite of WASHINGTON's advice. The *Gazette de Lausanne* records some of his expressions to that effect; and perhaps that halting politician was not so very far wrong. The Republic of Rome was one of the most terrible meddlers on record. Venice was another. The Romans thought they had a "mission." We think the same, and will probably be for letting the world know it—in time, and when we shall have got a power of ocean-armadillos at easy command, and a population strong enough to go lightly under a mighty load of taxation.

We are not savagely disposed to break a velocipede upon the wheel, but it certainly is a very ridiculous kind of artifice. A man sits with his legs thrust out, and then works away with them in the attitude of one who means to go backward, making the forward result look very preposterous. Is it becoming for mankind to go about exposing their persons in that kicking and paddling fashion? It has not the stamp of human reason. As for the ladies—well, they may use it, if they like, being accustomed to have their stockings seen, and, in fact, drawing large and admiring audiences every night in the week by the same. But for men, the thing is too frolicsome. A man on a velocipede has not the solid and trustworthy look which all prudent citizens ought to have.

Belgium was always a ground to fight upon—or to fight about; and now France at one side, and Prussia at the other, threaten to try conclusions over her. They are jealous rivals, looking for her favors—railway favors—and for a closer walk with her in the way of customs-unions. Prussia demands a railroad from Cologne to Antwerp, for Prussians; and France looks for a road from Luxemburg to the Eastern frontier, for Frenchmen. The Belgian Cabinet opposes the latter concession, and NAPOLEON will probably insist upon it. They are likely to have a railroad controversy in Europe shortly, which will cast our "Erie war" into the shade.

Archbishop MANNING is generally managing to say something that opens the Anglican eyes to the many-sided wonders of Catholicity. The last utterance of the eminent prelate was at the pro-cathedral of Moorfields, a few weeks since, when he gave a mystical interpretation of the coming of Eve from Adam's side, and that of the Church (the bride of Christ) from the side of the crucified Jesus, which poured forth the blood of absolution and the water of the sacrament of baptism. But with regard to baptism, though the Archbishop held it to be indispensable to salvation, it might, he said, be administered in case of danger by *priest or layman, man or woman*, and by such baptism, validly administered, the child was brought into the unity of the one Church and under the care of the one Shepherd. How the idea of such a sacrament from the unconsecrated hands of a layman would horrify a good high-toned Ritualist in the English Protestant Church!

The *Galaxy* enters its protest, in the name of art, "against the style of *leg* that has been so largely exhibited on our stage during the last few years," by the ballet dancers of the spectacular drama. It makes a comparison between their forms and those of the models or ideals of the perfect female figure, which the genius of antique Greece left for everlasting study and admiration. "The contrast between the symmetry, grace and delicacy of the antique outline of the limb and the elephantine and licentious legs of the modern spectacular ballet dancer is as great as it well could be." The *Galaxy* holds up for contrast the outline and anatomy of certain popular stage "Mademoiselles," as seen when they are "stripped for the public dance," with the outline and anatomy of any antique Venus, or Diana, or Hebe, or Greek dancing girl, and adds that it "will at once be seen what caricatures of the perfect forms of ancient art are the shapes now displayed for our artistic admiration." This is pretty hard, certainly, as a comparison or contrast; but still we must agree with the *Galaxy*, that "if the exhibition of legs is to continue as one of the chief attractions of the modern stage, it would be well to get a supply characterized by symmetry, grace and delicacy, in place of those that nature or stuffing have swelled to uncouth and obnoxious proportions."

THEATRICAL.

Various Notes of Musical and Theatrical Moment.

The amount of loud-lipped morality which has been uttered, both in this country and England, recently, against the dress—or rather the absence of it—in the ballets which have latterly been presented, brings to mind the fact that one or two very useless attempts were made some years ago, in Paris and Naples, to legislate the pretty dancers into decency; and each attempt resulted in a striking *fiasco*. When the "Biche au Bois" was produced in Paris, regardless of expense or modesty, a Police edict was issued, ordering that the *Biche* and her young friends must either wrap up more or get out of that wood. Possibly another strap and buckle might have been added—next night—and that was not visible to the naked eye—but certainly nothing else, and the edict remained in abeyance, followed very soon, however, with the *début* of CORA PEARL as *Cupid*, dressed chiefly in a pair of blue boots and a diamond necklace. Much alike was the effort made in Naples before the revolution. The effort there was inaugurated by King BOMBA and his Queen, a very moral dame, who was so moral that she always made her son turn his back to the stage when the dancing was about to begin. Well, this modest royal couple ordered that the young ladies of the ballet at the San Carlo Theatre, the fashionable resort of the most dissolute society in Europe, be compelled to wear green trousers or "loose" tights, and at the end of the ballet sent them home, covered from head to foot in long cloaks, in hermetically sealed Sedan chairs, and under a military escort. Public feeling revolted at this "Moral law," however, and the very day "Francesco Secondo" granted the extorted Constitution to the revolutionists, all restrictions were removed from the ballet. We have a law on our own statute books authorizing the arrest of any party for indecent exposure of person,—but popular veto seems to have killed it entirely.

Business keeps up to a gratifying point at the theatres. At the Grand Opera House Mr. TAYLEURE appears to have made the first pecuniary success on record with the "Tempest;" his receipts since the first night have averaged $1,100 for every performance. At Booth's Theatre "Romeo and Juliet" has been acted fifty-eight times, and the gross amount taken in during that period has reached nearly $65,000. "School" is likewise so prosperous at Wallack's that it will be kept upon the stage very probably until the 1st of May; then it will be followed by the comedy of "Caste," in which Miss EYTINGE is to play the leading part, and Mr. FISHER that of *D'Alroy*. "Humpty Dumpty," to be sure, shows signs of the "fall" recorded in the nursery rhyme, but it don't seem to hurt him much—and he runs along with surprising spirit at the Olympic, as usual. Even Irish drama and its "only living representatives," Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, have galvanized the expiring Broadway Theatre, while at Niblo's Garden the unblushing "Forty Thieves" rejoice and are merry to the sum of a thousand dollars a night. Miss MARRIOTT, however, has come to grief, and the lesser places of amusement seem to have lost some of their popularity. Tammany, with its gymnastic stars does well, nevertheless, and so does the Theatre Comique, at which Mr. LINGARD has sung "Captain Jinks" for nearly five hundred times, and the burlesque of "Pluto" has outrun all its rivals, and has seen the "Field of the Cloth of Gold" swept clear, and "Lucretia Borgia" laid in her grave.

Miss MARRIOTT is to play six nights longer at Wood's Museum, and to-morrow evening appears in "Fazio."

Miss ELISE HOLT is to make her reappearance at the Waverly next week. Mr. T. E. MORRIS is now sole manager of this diamond edition of theatres.

Two prophecies appear to have been fulfilled in regard to the New-York Theatre. A long time ago, when Dr. OSGOOD used to lecture his flocks in that temple, a college commencement took place there, for which OAKEY HALL, our present Mayor, then one of the collegians, wrote a dialogue, between the ghosts of the past and future; the young author himself represented the ghost of the future, and in the course of that spectre's prophecies occurred this couplet:

"E'en in some future age
This pulpit may be a stage,"

on hearing which, Dr. PENNINGTON, who was of the audience assembled, met the future Mayor, afterward, and recalled the line, adding, (with a shake of the head,) "if that ever comes to pass, I hope it will be cursed." Mr. HALL's prophecy came true—has Dr. PENNINGTON's?

Mr. WILLIAMSON's benefit, which is set down for next Saturday evening, will be that admirable young actor's first personal appeal to the public. He has always done well with the parts intrusted to him, and done well by the public. We trust the public will do as well by him. A new version of "The Old Curiosity Shop" is to be played, and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS is to appear as *Margery* in the "Rough Diamond," with the beneficiary as *Cousin Joe*. Mr. COLEMAN is to play *Quilp* on the occasion, by permission of the management of the Waverly. The occasion will be the last night of the season at the Broadway, but the building will not be demolished, until Mr. PRAY, the treasurer; Mr. JACK, the "old man," and Mr. W. A. MOORE, the alert and well-known business manager of the theatre, have benefits.

The benefit for the widow and children of the late HUMPHREY BLAND, which has been gotten up under the influence of Mayor HALL, and at the suggestion and invitation of every manager in New-York, is fixed for Wednesday evening next. The French Theatre will be the scene of the testimonial, and the well-known drama of "Griffith Gaunt" will be produced with a unique cast. The announcement in full will be found in the regular column.

While upon the subject of benefits, which, by the way, have become quite a thing of the past in this City, it is interesting to note how the Boston public treats its favorites. We have already reported how Mr. FREDERIC ROBINSON was presented with a purse of $500 on the occasion of his recent benefit at Selwyn's Theatre, and a late mail brings information that Mr. STUART ROBSON was asked to burden himself with the custody of $600 in Government bonds when he took his benefit the other evening. Miss KITTY BLANCHARD was not only buried in boquets when she made her appeal, but was presented with two gold watches by different committees, and a gold chain. We trust these reports will not make our actors crazy to secure Boston engagements.

Still more:

A complimentary benefit is to be given to Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, early in May, at the Academy of Music; and a similar testimonial is announced for Mr. NEIL BRYANT at the same place, on April 22. At the latter, Mr. DAN BRYANT will reappear in Irish drama.

The present novelty at Bryahts' Minstrels is the performance of NELSE SEYMOUR as *Cupid!* A seven feet god of Love is really unique.

After quite a trying illness, Mr. LINGARD has reappeared at the Theatre Comique in his rich collection of personal caricatures; the "German Onion Vender" is the novelty, and both as a song and as a personation equals any of his previous performances. In his everyday olio Mayor HALL, Mr. A. T. STEWART and General LEE are presented. Mr. and Mrs. HOWARD PAUL are underlined for early appearance at the Theatre Comique. In June LINGARD goes to Boston—for seven weeks.

The coming week will be the last but one of the season at the New-York Circus. The little folks will take notice.

The announcements for the coming week at Tammany include the *début* in America of Mlle. TURNOUR, a female performer on the trapeze, who is fancifully called "The Queen of the Air." The Manager of this lady wagers $1,000 that no man, woman or child, however talented they may be in gymnastic art, can accomplish, while near the ground and free from risk, the same marvelous and astounding feats of skill which Senorita CARLOTTA TURNOUR will perform at the Tammany Grand Theatre, while suspended at the dazzling and giddy height of the dome.

We quite undervalued Mr. JEFFERSON's services, the other morning, in stating his terms to be $2,500 per week. He has been engaged to play seven weeks at Booth's Theatre, beginning on the 2d of August, and is to receive $500 per night, sure, and a clear half division of the receipts of every *matinée*. Miss BATEMAN is to follow Mr. JEFFERSON, on equally pleasant terms.

Mlle. JANAUSCHEK is to continue another week at the Academy of Music. On Saturday next her farewell performance in New-York takes place.

JOHN E. OWENS was quite a sensation in San Francisco. Every seat in the theatre for his opening, was sold four days before the night of performance.

Miss KATE RANOE has played *Lady Audley* in Montreal.

The Richings Opera Troupe appear in Washington to-morrow night.

GRAU's troupe open in Philadelphia on the 14th inst.

A new building for concerts has been erected and opened in Baltimore under the name of St. Albans' Hall.

A burlesque on the WORRELL Sister performances has been produced in St. Louis, in which the leading characters are *Soapy, Iron* and *Skinny Whirl.*

LUCILLE WESTERN's performance of *Nancy Sykes* caused quite a time in Salt Lake City. There was some severe preaching at different meeting-houses against it, and the speakers denounced the play in unmeasured terms, cautioning the people to absent themselves from the theatre if "Oliver Twist" was played, and particularly advised the youth of both sexes to keep away. The managers had to come out in a card, promising to withdraw the piece. The agitation against this performance may materially damage the engagement.

BRIGNOLI will be in Baltimore to-morrow.

"After Dark" has been brought out with "tremendous success" at the Boston Museum.

Dolly DAVENPORT lately had a fall and injured his spine. He is just recovering. "Dolly" has become a favorite on the Mississippi line.

Preaching takes place every Sunday in the Olympic Theatre, St. Louis. One minister who had the services in charge, has raised enough money from his weekly collections to build a church.

Theatricals Abroad.

The London *Times* gives the following sketch of local theatricals:

The managers this year seemed to regard Easter less as a holiday than as the starting point of a new period. Mr. HOLLINGSHEAD, of the Gaiety, so far, indeed, avoided the treatment of comedy as a holiday spectacle that he brought out Mr. ROBERTSON's new piece; at the Strand respect is shown to tradition by the production of a new burlesque of the normal species, and at the Lyceum there is a short appendix to Dr. MARSTON's play in the shape of a new extravaganza. Mr. F. B. CHATTERTON, of Drury Lane, if he does not regard ancient Paschal peculiarities, at least tries to make Easter look like Christmas, for he revives the pantomime of "Puss in Boots," which proved so popular on its first production. At Drury Lane the novelty (preceding the pantomime) is a drama consisting of three acts and a "prologue," based by Mr. BAYLE BERNARD upon M. VICTOR HUGO's romance, *Les Miserables*. At the Queen's we have a comedy in three acts by Mr. TOM TAYLOR, entitled "Won by a Head." At the Globe, Mr. BYRON's comedy, "Cyril's Success," is withdrawn to make room for a three-act drama by the same author, called "Minnie, or Leonard's Love." The new piece by Messrs. WILKIE COLLINS and FECHTER, the production of which has long been vaguely announced as an important event of the year, starts into visible existence at the Adelphi Theatre on Easter Monday. Mr. G. VINING, of the Princess', revives Mr. DION BOUCICAULT's "After Dark," that great "sensational" success of last Autumn; and at the Surrey, in addition to the enduring "Home Wreck," Mr. WATTS PHILLIPS' popular play, "Nobody's Child," is resuscitated. Four theatres are wholly unaffected by the season. These are the Prince of Wales', where Mr. ROBERTSON's "School" has attractive powers that do not yet approach the period of exhaustion; the Haymarket, where Mr. SOTHERN and Miss ADA CAVENDISH give vitality to the same author's "Home;" the Olympic, where the "Thirst of Gold" has been recently revived; and the Royalty, strong in its "Loving Cup," and its "Claude Duval." Astley's, long in the shade, reappears as a comedy theatre, with Mr. BOUCICAULT's "London Assurance" as its principal piece; and Mr. J. L. TOOLE commences an engagement at the National Standard.

The total receipts from the theatres, dancing-rooms, concerts, and other places of public amusement in Paris, in February, amounted to 1,947,038 francs, being a decrease of 244,545 francs on the previous month.

The first and second volumes of a *Histoire Universelle du Théâtre* have appeared in Paris. M. ALPHONSO ROYER, the author, has devoted fifteen years to this work, which, when completed, will be in five volumes. It recalls the *Histoire Univreselle des Théâtres* which was published toward the close of the last century. The thirteen volumes of this work, which were all that appeared, carried the history of the French stage as far as the sixteenth century, and left that of all other countries untouched. M. ROYER has published some sketches of dramatic literature at different epochs, which, it is supposed, will be included in his present work.

TWITCHELL AND EATON.

Funeral of George S. Twitchell, Jr., in Philadelphia—An Awkward Mistake—Further Statements Made by Him Respecting the Murder.

From the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, April 10.

On Thursday evening the remains of GEORGE S. TWITCHELL, Jr., were removed from the cell in which he had sought refuge from the scaffold by taking his own life; but, by an unaccountable mistake, they were conveyed to the late residence of GERALD EATON, near the prison, on Tenth-street, below Washington-avenue. When the case in which they were inclosed was there opened, an exciting scene transpired on ascertaining that the blunder had been committed. The remains were immediately removed to the residence of Mrs. MOORE, No. 1,080 South Fourth-street, to be prepared for burial. The elder TWITCHELL married a sister of this lady when his son was about two years old, and it is said that the unhappy man entertained for this step-aunt a kindlier feeling than for any of his other relatives. During his imprisonment she was constant in her attentions to him, visiting him very frequently in his cell, and having confided to her ear by him all his hopes and fears and thoughts.

The body was very elaborately prepared for the final rites. It was clothed in a pure white shroud, and encased in an elegant coffin covered with black cloth and ornamented with silver mountings. Rich offerings of flowers had been made by his friends, and these were profusely strewn around and over the remains, imparting to them a look but little in keeping with the terrible scene of his death, on which no human eye had rested.

The funeral ceremonies commenced at 9:30 o'clock this morning, Rev. GEORGE BRINGHURST, whose name is now familiar throughout the country as the spiritual adviser of the deceased, conducting the religious services, both at the house and at the burial ground, according to the rites of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The only persons present were the father and brother of TWITCHELL, and a few of his near relatives. Mrs. TWITCHELL was not among the number. The most studied arrangements had been made to have the affair conducted with the utmost secrecy and privacy. But in spite of this, the people in the neighborhood had learned of the contemplated funeral, and an immense crowd had gathered about the house. A large force of Police were present, however, and by their assistance the eager and curious crowd was kept at bay.

The remains were taken for interment to the Union Burial Ground, at Sixth-street and Washington-avenue. The authorities would not consent to have the coffin placed in the receiving vault, so that it was necessary to inter the remains immediately after their arrival. All the way from the house to the place of burial a large throng of people lined the street and followed the remains to the burial ground, one or two squares from the house. TWITCHELL's faithful friend, McCULLY, did not reach the house until after the funeral *cortège* had started. Informed of this fact, he made all haste to catch up with it, but in vain. Arriving at the burial ground the procession entered, and the gates were at once guarded by the Police, to keep out the intruding crowd. In a few minutes the whole affair was over, and the remains of GEORGE S. TWITCHELL, Jr., disappeared from the world.

TWITCHELL'S CONVERSATIONS WITH MRS. MOORE.

As stated above, Mrs. MOORE was frequently in the cell of TWITCHELL during his imprisonment, and he opened his mind freely to her. Only a day or two previous to the suicide the wretched man remarked to her: "It is hard that I have to die for this thing."

Mrs. MOORE then inquired of the prisoner: "How can you account for the blood that was found on your shirt?"

In answer to this inquiry TWITCHELL related to her the circumstances of the murder, in keeping with his so-called confession. He told her how he was aroused by his wife calling to him, how he went down into the dining-room, and was there told by her that she had quarreled with her mother and murdered her.

"My first impulse," continued TWITCHELL, "was to alarm the neighbors, but my second impulse was to save my wife."

TWITCHELL then stated to Mrs. MOORE the circumstances attending the throwing of the body from the window, giving some facts which have not heretofore been made public. It appears that the window of the dining-room, in which the murder was committed, is not far above the pavement in the side yard. TWITCHELL asserted to Mrs. MOORE that he grasped the body of the murdered woman by the head and shoulders, while his wife took hold of her feet. They then bore the body to the window and rested it on the sill, in which position it was held by TWITCHELL, while his wife ran down stairs and out into the yard, immediately under the window. When she reached this position, TWITCHELL quietly lowered the body into the arms of his wife, by whom it was laid at length upon the pavement. In this way he accounted for the circumstance that the body, when found, was not thrown together, as it might have been if hurled violently from the window, but laid out in a straightened condition. TWITCHELL concluded his narration by saying that he supposed that the blood came upon his clothes by his having had hold of the murdered woman in the manner described by him.

Mrs. MOORE then inquired of him: "What became of CAMILLA's clothing? How was it that it was not bloody as yours?"

To this he responded: "That clothing was carried off."

Mrs. MOORE states that the last visit paid to TWITCHELL by his wife was on the evening of Friday, two weeks ago yesterday. On this occasion the husband said to the wife: "CAMILLA, some light must be thrown upon this murder!" She then expressed a dread of having any reporters present at the execution, and after that paid no further visits to the condemned man.

Eaton's Funeral—Throngs of People Surround the House and Accompany the Funeral Cortege.

From the same.

The funeral of GERALD EATON was attended with a little more pomp and ceremony. Dense crowds surrounded his former dwelling, the dwelling now of his wife, and the greatest excitement, though partially suppressed, prevailed. Not only the immediate vicinity of the house was thronged, but Tenth-street for a square southward from Washington-avenue. When the body was removed, at 9 o'clock last evening from the undertaking establishment to the late residence of EATON, a perfect jam of people were at the latter place awaiting its arrival. During the evening a "wake" was celebrated over the remains by the friends and relatives of EATON. They who were not privileged to enter the house and participate crowded around the door and listened eagerly to the noise within. Early this morning the same crowds were present, though probably not in as great strength.

About 10:30 o'clock the hearse arrived, and shortly afterward the coffin was removed from the house and placed upon it. The coffin was a neat and handsome one, covered with black cloth, and bearing upon the lid the name of the person whose dead body it inclosed, as well as a large silver cross. Some fifteen carriages for the mourners moved up into line, and were speedily filled. The cortege then moved off down Tenth-street toward the Church of the Annunciation, some three or four squares away. Large multitudes followed the body to the church, the sidewalks presenting the appearance of a moving flood of people.

The church reached, the body was carried in and placed in the aisle. The solemn mass of requiem was then celebrated by Rev. Father MCANANY, and afterward an absolution of the body was given. The body was then again brought out, replaced in the hearse, and conveyed for burial to the Cathedral Cemetery, and there deposited in a vault. The majority of the crowd which had borne the remains company to the church did not continue their attendance on it as far as the cemetery.

EATON's wife appears very much broken down—sad and forlorn. His father-in-law likewise is very dejected, and unwilling to hold converse in the excess of his grief.

FATHER M'MAHON.

His Imprisonment in Toronto—Letter of Vice-President Colfax to Secretary Fish.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., March 15, 1869.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Vice-President of the United States, Washington City:

MY DEAR SIR: At the solicitation of some of my warm personal friends, and from an honest sense of duty to one of my fellow-beings, I am prompted to pen you a communication in the interest of Rev. Father MCMAHON, who, in June, 1867, (I think,) was arrested in Canada, at the time of the Fenian demonstration, and as a final result, the particulars of which are, no doubt, known to you, he lies in the dungeon at Toronto under a life sentence. The papers in this case are on file in Washington, and under the past Administration it seems that efforts in behalf of his liberation were unsuccessful, though the evidence shows that the nature of his business there was private. Knowing the goodness of your heart, I am sure that if the present Administration can do anything in the premises, that it will be a pleasure for you to give it your early, hearty, individual attention. I deem it necessary, therefore, simply to recall the case to your memory, knowing that if anything possible can be done, it will be done. Nothing that I can say as to the standing of Father MCMAHON could add to or take away from the reputation he has made for himself, of being a man of unblemished integrity, and an honest and upright citizen of Indiana. While your attention to this case will be gratefully acknowledged by the thousanns who are the more intimate friends and relatives of the prisoner, it will be a special and ever-remembered kindness to your sincere and warm friend,

THOS. UNDERWOOD.

REPLY OF MR. COLFAX.

VICE PRESIDENT'S CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, March 22, 1869.

Thos. Underwood, Esq., Lafayette Indiana:

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 15th has received prompt attention, and I have placed the case before the Secretary of State, and a copy of my communication to him I inclose.

Besides the within, I saw General GRANT personally on the subject of Father MCMAHON, and he said he would examine the case specially when the Secretary of State laid all the papers before him.

Yours, very truly,
SCHUYLER COLFAX.

MR. COLFAX TO SECRETARY FISH.

VICE-PRESIDENT'S CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, March 18, 1869.

Hon. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State:

DEAR SIR: In referring to you the inclosed letter of THOS. UNDERWOOD, Esq., of Lafayette, Ind., asking the interposition of the Government in favor of the release of Father MCMAHON, of Indiana, imprisoned at Toronto on a life sentence for alleged participation in the invasion of Canada, in 1867, I beg to state that the House of Representatives of the Fortieth Congress, on motion of his representative, Hon. G. S. ORTH, then and now a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, unanimously asked the same interposition of the last Administration. The papers on the subject are doubtless still in your Department.

From my own knowledge I can indorse all that Mr. UNDERWOOD says as to Father MCMAHON's high character while a citizen of Indiana. Although convicted amidst the excitement which that invasion caused in Canada, his friends at home believe in the truth of his statement that he was not present in a military capacity at all. My recollection is that he claimed to be there only to administer the rites of his church.

Even though this may have been doubted by the Court and jury which tried and sentenced him, it appears probable, if an application were made to the British Government, on the grounds of humanity, for his release, it would not now be denied; and this opinion is strengthened by the recent discharge of many who had been convicted of participation in the troubles in Ireland.

I sincerely hope that you will feel at liberty to recommend to the President the application in Father MCMAHON's favor so earnestly desired by his friends. I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully yours,
SCHUYLER COLFAX.

An Explanation.

NO. 2 AVENUE FRIEDLAND,
PARIS, Monday, March 22, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to the following paragraph in a letter from your correspondent, dated Madrid, Feb. 10, 1869, published in your daily and subsequently in your weekly of the 3d inst.:

"American inventors are busy here pushing through their schemes for a share of the public contracts. General BERDAN has, I believe, got his secured, through the aid of Mr. HORATIO PERRY, Secretary to the United States Legation, who has been doing a handsome thing in this line of business. Would it not be well for some one to inquire at the State Department whether such pursuits are compatible with the functions of an American diplomatist?"

It is true that Mr. PERRY, with his thorough knowledge of the Spanish language and his great popularity with the present Government, rendered me valuable assistance in obtaining my reward for the use of my system of transformation and cartridge. So did Mr. HALE. But any insinuation that either of these gentlemen received from me any remuneration for their valuable services other than my grateful acknowledgments is entirely without foundation.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,
H. BERDAN.

The Rule of the Cuban Volunteers.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 10, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By intelligence received from Havana, and proceeding from trustworthy and impartial parties, permit me to reduce to its true limits the incident that took place there on the evening of the 2d inst., caused by the arrest of an individual at Matanzas who was suspected of conspiring against the Government.

Said individual, whose name is D'ESPAU, notwithstanding his insignificant personal importance, had made himself obnoxious by an outspoken hostility toward the Spaniards. He was arrested. Witnesses, documents and antecedents were immediately examined by the Fiscal, or public accuser, appointed according to law, that he might be tried, but not finding sufficient grounds to bring him before the Court, he was discharged and transported to the Havana.

The Matanzas Volunteers, displeased at this proceeding, appointed a Commission, which went to make known by word their complaints to the Captain-General. He received them, and convinced by the reasons he gave for the action of the authorities, they returned to their residence, without resistance, and without any of those threats which some correspondents refer to.

All the Colonels of Volunteers, as soon as they were acquainted with the displeasure of the Matanzas troops, presented themselves spontaneously to the General and offered him their aid. Two of their number volunteered to go to Matanzas to dissipate, if necessary, every supposed motive for distrust amongst the Volunteers and inhabitants of said city, who continue awarding their full approval to the severe but decorous proceedings of General DULCE. The incident has had no further consequences.

F. F.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Annual Report of the New-York City Asylum—Interesting Facts and Figures.

This is the Asylum on Blackwell's Island, under the care of Dr. R. L. PARSONS. The report shows that, during the year 1867, he had to treat 1,580 patients, of whom 941 were women and 639 men. The total number discharged was 410, and the number of deaths was 135, leaving 1,035 patients in the hospital at the beginning of the current year. "This number," says Dr. PARSONS, "exceeds the accommodation of the Asylum by 440 patients." Of course, several patients must be confined in one room, and it is not long since we heard that one patient killed a room-mate there. Nine deaths from scurvy are reported, and we are informed that "in the middle of the Winter the ration of potatoes was very much reduced," and that "other vegetables were less freely provided than on previous years," which is a disgrace to the potatoes, or to those whose business it is to supply them. He adds that "roasted meats have not been furnished the patients, save in a few cases on extra orders." All of these evils are beyond Dr. PARSONS' control, and are deplored by him. There is a discrepancy, in one particular, between Dr. PARSONS' report and that of the Warden. The latter says, "Those of the males who are capable and willing (no compulsion being used under any circumstances) have been employed on the grounds, in the gardens," &c. Dr. PARSONS says, "In regard to physical and mental employment, the physician should carefully consider what is best adapted to the welfare of the patient, and then, without regard to the patient's wishes, enjoin and if practicable enforce a participation in such employment. What is at first performed under moral pressure is afterward regularly and cheerfully performed as a habit. The patient's usefulness is thus increased and his health and happiness promoted." This variance may be satisfactorily accounted for on the hypothesis that, while the Warden is not permitted to compel a man to work for the benefit of the institution, the physician may compel him to occupy himself for his own benefit.

The cures were 31.5 per cent of the whole number treated. The fact of recovery in cases of insanity is so difficult to establish that every Superintendent has his own ideas on the subject. It is not likely, however, that the number of cures is ever underestimated, so that the smallest claim is probably nearest the truth. The statistics usually furnished on this point are much more valuable as indexes of the moral status of the Superintendent than as showing anything concerning the success of his treatment. It is therefore to Dr. PARSONS' credit that his percentage is somewhat below the average.

Among the pleasantest pages in the report are those in which the doctor acknowledges his obligations to the attendants who have charge of the patients. The actual treatment of patients is done by the attendants, just as the actual fighting in a battle is done by the common soldiers, only it requires far more tact and kindness and patience to make a good attendant than it does to make a soldier.

Dr. PARSONS says (he will pardon some condensation):

"To the attendants, on whom devolve the immediate care and supervision of patients, the Medical Superintendent of an asylum for the insane is peculiarly indebted for his success. It is not sufficient that they obey rules according to the letter; their bearing, the tone of voice, and the manner in which they carry out their instructions are all important, much more important indeed than the medicine administered or the regimen enjoined. Hence it is that so much stress has been laid by Superintendents on the careful selection of attendants, with a view to their adaptation to the delicate and difficult duties intrusted to their charge; hence it is that attendants are so frequently discharged, not for any positive fault, not for any neglect, but simply because they are found wanting in the peculiar characteristics required for the management of the insane. The duties of faithful attendants are difficult. They must be at their posts night and day; they have the insane for their constant associates, and are exposed to blows and to abusive language and untruthful complaints, which are a severe trial to their equanimity, inasmuch as the patient often seems to be actuated by malice quite as much as by disease. The friends of patients often believe unfounded complaints, to the great annoyance of the attendants; and the investigations rendered necessary by these complaints are a further source of discomfort. To those attendants who have faithfully endeavored to fulfill their trying duties the highest meed of praise is due, and is gladly accorded."

What is said here concerning the relation of confidence which ought to exist between the Superintendent and the attendants affords a light by which to consider the relation of the Superintendents to the powers over them and to the public generally. A great deal of visiting is done at lunatic hospitals by Committees of the Legislature, Boards of State charities, the Governor and other functionaries, besides the monthly or weekly inspection by the trustees of the institution. On this surveillance the public depends for the suppression of abuses; and if any abuse is suspected the Legislature appoints another visiting committee. Superintendents welcome these visits because they serve to qualify the extravagant prejudices of the outside world concerning such institutions. But the guarantee which they really afford against evil practices, is but the slightest.

They cannot come so suddenly as to prevent preparation if the Superintendent choose to make any. Patients likely to make charges could be confined or sent out riding. The visitors, not being experts, would soon be bewildered by the mass of falsehoods and insane delusions which patients would insist on their listening to; and if a little truth were mixed in, the visitor could no more detect it than he could a needle in a haymow. No possible amount of inspecting and no laws, however carefully devised, can afford the inmates of insane asylums protection against heartless physicians. As it is with the attendant so with the Superintendent, the character of the man is the only real safeguard for those under his care. Thanks to those who appoint these officers, the Superintendents of lunatic hospitals are, as a class, remarkable for intelligence, tact, and benevolence. When people say that horrible deeds might be perpetrated in asylums, they speak within the truth, for the possibility of evil exceeds anything they would be likely to imagine; but when they say that such horrible deeds actually are perpetrated, the assertion is, in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand, founded on nothing, or on what amounts to little more, the stories of lunatics—the delusions of diseased brains.

Dr. PARSONS' recognition of the services of his subordinates indicates a state of affairs at the hospital on Blackwell's Island favorable to the interests of those who are cared for there. There are not many men whose love of the profession would last long in such a place. Among the 1,580 patients treated last year, 1,248 were foreigners, and a vast majority were uneducated, and therefore less interesting and more violent than the average in other American hospitals. And yet, if we may judge from his report, his duties are performed with more than ordinary thoroughness.

Workingmen's Union—The Painters' Strike.

A meeting of the Workingmen's Union took place last night at their headquarters, No. 267 Bowery, the President, Mr. JESSUP, being in the chair, and ALEXANDER TROUP Secretary. Mr. JESSUP said the object of the meeting was to sustain the painters in their present strike, and arouse a feeling in behalf of the demand made by them. Mr. CONNOLLY, of the Painters' Union, said that it had been the custom of his craft for years to set their scale of prices for each year on the first Monday in March. They had now worked successfully for eighteen months under the eight-hour rule, and this year had deferred arranging their scale a month later than usual. Now that they had arranged it, and raised their wages to $4 50 for eight hours' work, a combination of employers opposed them, and had leagued themselves with the employing masons to strengthen their position. Some had offered $4 50 for ten hours' work, some only $4, and several $3 75 for eight hours' by way of compromise. Those terms had been declined, and the employers were holding out with the idea that the painters would be worn out. The question was, shall the painters win or are they to be a catspaw for the benefit of other organizations in the coming troubles this Spring. The painters desired that the Workingmen's Union would take action on the subject, and call a meeting on Friday next, at the Cooper Institute, in order to sustain the strike. In the mean time the painters would do their utmost to influence Congress with regard to the enforcement of the Eight-Hour law in the navy-yards.

Mr. FISHER favored the call, and said that the bricklayers would attend in a body and pay their portion of the expense.

Mr. TROUP said that the Typographical Union would all turn out, and also pay their share.

Mr. JESSUP said that the Potters' Association, of Trenton, N. J., had 300 men locked out, and could not sustain them in the strike any longer. They asked aid from other organizations, and he would be happy to receive any contributions on their account. He had also received copies of an address by General MARTINDALE on Prison Labor before the Monroe County Workingmen's Association on the first of last month.

After this the meeting rambled off into an irrelevant discussion upon whether the last meeting of the Workingmen's Union had given sufficient force in their resolutions to the eight-hour question.

It was resolved that the Executive Committee of the Union should draft resolutions for the coming meeting at Cooper Institute, and that the next regular meeting of the Union, at No. 267 Bowery, should take place next Thursday.

Mr. CONNOLLY said that the Police Department was in the habit of detailing policemen to do the painting of the department instead of employing professional painters to do so. The Fire Department, he said, were doing the same, and he desired to bring it to the notice of the workingmen of the City.

VELOCIPEDE MATTERS.

An Exciting Race for a Thousand Dollars.

The New-York Velocipedrome was crowded with spectators last night, the occasion being an exciting race for $500 a side between two young riders, who were backed against each other in a mile race, distance eight times the circuit of the hall. It was after 9 o'clock before the course was cleared, and at 9:13 the two riders, mounted on Demarest machines, took their place for a start, being allowed about forty yards to get speed on before they crossed the judge's stand. Messrs. MCCAHILL and MEGEON acted as Judges, and Mr. MILLER as Referee and Timekeeper, and this time the judges had a stand to themselves, and a position whence they could see the riders round the course. The start was a very fair one, and the race promised to be exciting. The young riders were named ROBERTS and "Carnival," the former being dressed in a red jockey suit, and the latter in dark colors. ROBERTS took the lead on the first circuit, riding at a very rapid rate, in fact, too rapid to last. Both turned the corners very skillfully, and for the first four circuits the contest was very exciting. On the fifth round ROBERTS' pace began to tell upon him, whereas "Carnival" had his machine well in hand, and was beginning to let himself out, and as he approached the end at the entrance, though he had the outside position, he overhauled his adversary in handsome style, and in passing the judge's stand led him by several lengths. He then began to ease up, seeing which ROBERTS put on a spurt, and seeing a space to get in on the inside of the track, he made for it, though the rule of velocipede races is always to pass your opponent *on the right hand.* "Carnival" saw him coming, and at once closed in to retain the inside position to which he was entitled; of course, in doing so, they came into collision, and both fell. Both stopped a few seconds, until told by the judges to remount and proceed, when outside parties assisted each rider into his seat, another infringement of a regular rule of velocipede racing, which is, that in cases of collision, except a foul, the riders must remount their machines themselves. "Carnival" managed to get started again first, and he thereby obtained such a decided lead that the other boy stood no chance of winning, and he finally came in the victor. An appeal was made by those who bet on ROBERTS, but the referee very properly decided the race won by "Carnival." Had he stopped when run into by ROBERTS, he would have won on the foul.

After this contest there was a trial between a noted runner and a velocipedist. Mr. FOOTE, of the New-York Athletic Club, engaged to run twenty-five yards, without a preliminary start, quicker than Mr. DEMAREST could ride a velocipede the same distance with some twenty yards start. In the first trial the bicyle lead the pedestrian, but in the second trial FOOTE lead the machine slightly, Mr. DEMAREST not riding as fast as on the first trial. This closed the sports of the evening.

We understand that an exhibition of French female riders is to take place on Monday night, in this city, in which the women are to be attired in tights, *a la* Black Crook. We trust that this class of exhibitions are not going to be introduced here merely to gratify the prurient tastes of the sensualists, for if it is it will not only bring velocipeding into disrepute but lower the reputation of any hall in which it takes place, and, in fact, kill it for any future patronage by reputable people.

Westward Emigration—The Excelsior Colony—Nebraska and Minnesota.

A meeting of the members of this colony was held last evening at their headquarters, No. 68 East Broadway. It is an association of mechanics, tradesmen, farmers and storekeepers, married and single, who, that they may better themselves, are moving west to Nebraska, where they intend to settle and form a town or village on the Government tract of land situated between the Republican and Little Blue River, as provided by the Homestead act.

Mr. LOUIS A. WALKER, President, on opening the meeting, said it had been their intention to have started westward Saturday the 10th, and they would have done so but that, owing to the publicity given to their proposed location, speculators had forestalled them, and the colony had lost it. Now it is determined to dispatch the first batch of some sixty families by the New-York and Erie Road, on Tuesday afternoon, keeping their destination a secret.

He then introduced Gov. MARSHALL, of Minnesota, who spoke of the advantages in resources and climate of his State, saying it was one of the healthiest climates in America; no local fevers, ague or disease of any kind; a fine grain country—900,000 acres producing last year 17,000,000 bushels of wheat. He also pronounced it a safe corn-growing country, and on the whole as fertile a State as the West may boast of. He next said there were 20,000,000 acres of Government lands which may be taken under the Homestead act, and spoke of the rapid increase in the value of property, because of the increase of population every year as another inducement for present colonists to settle there. He closed his address with a wish for the success of the colony. A vote of thanks was tendered him. This Association will meet again on Monday evening.

The Death of Hon. George Folsom.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Citizens' Savings' Bank of the City of New-York, held at the Bank on Thursday last, the death of Hon. GEORGE FOLSOM, President of the Board, who died at the City of Rome, while temporarily absent from the United States, was announced by the Vice-President, E. A. QUINTARD, Esq.

Remarks upon the character and services of the deceased, as a lawyer, a Senator, as Minister to Hague, and while on the Bench of the Court of Appeals, were made by JOHN W. PIRSSON, Esq., and General DANIEL BUTTERFIELD, after which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Board has heard with deep regret of the death of Hon. GEORGE FOLSOM, who was the President of this Board from the time of its organization in 1860 to the time of his death.

Resolved, That, in the death of Mr. FOLSOM, we deplore the loss of one who combined in his character the patriotic citizen, the ripe scholar and refined and kind-hearted Christian gentleman, and that this Bank loses a valued and trusted officer and true friend.

Resolved, That Mr. FOLSOM won the respect and esteem of this Board by the integrity and fidelity with which he discharged his duties as its President, as well as by the able and courteous manner in which he presided at its meetings, bringing to the discharge of his duties his thorough knowledge of parliamentary law and the customs governing deliberative bodies.

Resolved, That we condole with the surviving members of the family of the deceased, and tender to them our sincere sympathy in their loss.

Resolved, That these resolutions be engrossed upon the minutes, and that an attested copy be sent to the family of the deceased.

Funeral of Sir Edward Cunard.

The funeral of Sir EDWARD CUNARD, late agent of the steamer line which bears his name, took place yesterday morning at Grace Church, Broadway. The metallic coffin was bestrewed with immortelles, and, at the head, was a cushion, covered with violets, upon which stood a semblance of the British Crown in white flowers. Upon the coffin plate was inscribed:

Sir EDWARD CUNARD, Baronet,
Born Jan. 1, 1816; died April 6, 1869.

The pall-bearers were Mr. J. N. Archibald, British Consul, Henry P. Duncan, William Butler Duncan, Royal Phelps, Isaac Bell, Daniel Lord, Jr., William H. Aspinwall, Eugene Dutilh, August Belmont and John R. Gardner. Rev. Dr. Potter, Rector of Grace Church, read a portion of the funeral services, and subsequently completed them by the committal service in Trinity Churchyard, where the remains were immediately taken and interred in the vault of the McEvers family, to whom the wife of the deceased belonged while living. The seven children of Sir Edward CUNARD are all at present in England, and the mourners were relatives and connections of Lady CUNARD, among whom were Mr. Herman R. Leroy, Messrs. Thomas Addis, William and Temple Emmet, John Griswold, and several members of the McEvers and Whitlock families, including Mr. Charles Franklin, connected with the office of the steamer line. The church was well filled by citizens of both American and English birth. Among them were Messrs. Wm. B. Astor, Judge Pierrepont, James Brown, W. H. Gunn, Benj. H. Field, Colonel Stebbins, Anthony J. Bleecker, Rev. P. P. Irving, Henry J. Bergh, John G. Dale, Lloyd W. Mills, Benj. Aymar, John J. Cisco, Alex. Van Rensselaer, C. B. Leverich, C. H. Beebe, E. Elliott and General Irvin McDowell. Many members of the St. George's Society were also present. The coffin, at the vault, was placed in a cedar chest and deposited immediately over a similar box containing the remains of Lady CUNARD, who died in 1866. The deceased had lived nearly thirty years in this City as agent of the Cunard steamers, and was widely esteemed. The title of Baronet, which he bore, was first granted to his father, SAMUEL CUNARD, for efficient supervision of the mails between this country and Liverpool, and of the steamers which bore them. He died in 1865. His son Sir EDWARD was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, and resided there during his early life.

Funeral of Mr. George F. Nesbitt.

The funeral services of the late Mr. GEORGE F. NESBITT took place, yesterday afternoon, at the Church of the Incarnation, corner Madison-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. Numerous delegations from the Typographical Society of New-York, Typographical Union No. 6, and the Mechanics' Association, were present, as were also a large number of prominent citizens, including Postmaster KELLY. The leading stationers of the City closed their stores and attended in a body. The edifice was crowded by a congregation of sympathizing friends. The body was enshrined in a solid rosewood casket, which was strewn with wreaths and crosses of flowers. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY officiated, assisted by Rev. Drs. GALAUDET and TIFFANY and Rev. Messrs. LOWRIE, DICKINSON, and BRIGGS.

At the close of the fomral ceremonies Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY delivered an address, in which he spoke in eloquent and feeling terms of the personal character and Christian virtues of the deceased. He had been a consistent member of the Church for a great many years, and contributed largely toward the erection of the present edifice.

At the conclusion of the services the body was taken to Green Wood Cemetery for interment.

Suicide in the Jersey City Alms-house.

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, an inmate of the Alms-house Hospital at Jersey City, named ANTON ALSEN, a Swede, committed suicide by hanging himself. When discovered he was found suspended by the neck by means of a piece of carpet-binding attached to the gas fixtures at the side of the wall, and life was extinct. On Wednesday last the deceased, who had just arrived in Jersey City from the West, attempted to destroy his life by jumping overboard from a barge lying near the Pavonia Ferry, but was rescued by some citizens and conveyed to the Police Station. He would give no account of himself, but on his person was found $250 in gold and a passage ticket for Sweden. It being evident that the man was deranged, he was sent to the City Hospital, where his second attempt at self-destruction was successful. An inquest will be held by Coroner WARREN.

The Case of Ex-Captain Young.

The Board of Police were yesterday served with a notice issued in the Supreme Court, by Judge CARDOZO, on application of Ex-Captain JOHN S. YOUNG, directing the Board to show cause why a writ of *mandamus* should not be issued to compel them to revoke their dismissal of Mr. YOUNG from the Metropolitan Police. The counsel of the Board will make an answer.

PERSONS who enjoy magnificent scenery will go and see those eighty Washington Heights lots.

Persons wishing to make safe and good investments will do the same, and then go and see JAMES M. MILLER sell the lots at auction, Monday, April 12, at 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. For maps apply to G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.—*Advertisement.*

Pure Water—How to Use It.

The DIAPHRAGM FILTER, manufactured by ALEXANDER MCKENZIE & CO., Hydraulic Engineers, No. 35 West 4th-st., New-York, is the kind of Porous Filter to which I alluded in my recent report to the Croton Board. I consider the artificial sandstone which constitutes the filtering medium to be an excellent article for the purpose. The instrument is quite durable, and requires to be reversed occasionally to insure its action.

JAMES B. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

P. S.—Having a knowledge of the theory and practice of hydraulics for thirty years, we are able to apply water successfully, with economy, to all the modern improvements. Jobbing in city and country punctually attended to.

ALEX. McKENZIE & CO.,
Plumbers and Gasfitters.
GEO. J. CLANRANALD. —*Advertisement.*

Great Auction Sale of

Weeks' Furniture,
on
Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,
April 14, 15, and 16.
—*Advertisement.* No. 686 Broadway.

Vigor to the Weak.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, (Imported.) Reduced price $4 50 per doz. No. 2½ Murray-st.—*Advertisement.*

The Hair, Scalp and Face.

Those afflicted with falling, loss and prematurely gray hair, dandruff, itching and eruptive heads, pimply faces and unnatural red noses, should consult Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dematologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, who treats cutaneous diseases with special prescriptions. No charge for consultation. Send for interrogatory circular.

Moet & Chandon's

DRY IMPERIAL (TIN-FOIL.)
Of the vintage 1865. For sale with all first-class dealers in wines here. ANTHONY OECHS.
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1869.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

To Remove Moth Patches, Freckles and Tan from the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

FISKE—WHITNEY.—In Grace Church, Rochester, on Thursday, April 8, 1869, by Rev. C. C. Fiske, assisted by Rev. J. Foote, D. D., ARTHUR D. FISKE, of New-York, to CAROLINE W., daughter of George J. Whitney, Esq., of Rochester.

DIED.

BOWMAN.—On Friday, April 9, of consumption, EDWIN FORREST BOWMAN, son of Jesse B. and Alvira F., aged 19 years, 8 months and 9 days.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock this (Sunday) afternoon, from the residence of his father, No. 37 Eldridge-st. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Pittsburg, Penn., and Cincinnati, Ohio, papers please copy.

BOGART.—On Saturday, April 10, PETER LYSTER, son of A. Augustus and Mary F. Bogart, aged 5 years and 8 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 315 East 20th-st., on Monday, April 12, at 1 o'clock.

DAYCOCK.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, April 9, ELLA WILLETTA, infant daughter of W. H. and Emma L. Daycock, aged 4 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Sunday,) April 11, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, corner of Bedford-av. and Quincy-st.

FLENDER.—On Saturday, April 10, after a brief illness, SUSAN A., widow of John P. Flender, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service at her late residence, No. 144 West 48th-st., on Monday afternoon at 5 o'clock, without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Eastchester on Tuesday morning at 8½ o'clock for interment.

FREEBORN.—On Saturday, April 10, FANNY E., second daughter of Mary and the late William A. Freeborn, aged 14 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services on Monday, the 12th inst., at 4 P. M., from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Madison-av. and 42d-st.

HAWLEY.—At Fort Union, New-Mexico, on Monday, March 29, CORNELIA DEWEY, wife of Captain William Hawley, 3d U. S. Cavalry.

WALTER.—On Saturday, April 10, 1869, EDITH, only daughter of Thomas H. and the late Julia B. Walter, aged 22 months.

Notice of funeral in Monday's papers.

MAYHER.—At Macon, Ga., on Wednesday, April 7, after a lingering illness, ALONZO F., second son of John Mayher, of this City.

RYERSON.—On Friday morning, April 9, JOHN A. RYERSON, in the 68th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 124 East 22d-st., on Sunday afternoon, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock.

WAY.—On Friday, April 9, in this City, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. J. C. Brinck, No. 344 West 28th-st., MARIA L., widow of James Way, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Maspeth, L. I., on Sunday, the 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"WHAT I SAW!"

A very rich display of French Millinery, and a most beautiful conception in Round and Dress Hats, a large assortment of French and English untrimmed Straws and elegant rich Flowers, at such reasonable prices as fully explains the popularity of the Maison de Modes of C. M. OLNEY & CO., No. 30 East 14th-st.

I am told that one of the partners of this fashionable establishment resides in Paris, thereby being enabled to forward the latest novelties per every steamer. Importing direct, charging the customer but one price.

Dressmaking has been added to the business, and ladies can be assured that the same superior talent will be employed in this department which they have enjoyed heretofore.

E. A. LAWRENCE, AUCTIONEER.

LAWRENCE & OAKLEY will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of April, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York;

Valuable improved real estate at auction, peremptory sale, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Alfred T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, by LAWRENCE & OAKLEY,

At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, of improved property, corner of Bedford and Commerce sts., in the City of New-York.

Map and particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 11 Pine-st.

HENRY WARD BEECHER WILL preside at the Free Trade Mass Meeting at the Brooklyn Athenæum MONDAY, 8 P. M. Professor PERRY will deliver an address.

FORSALE—BACK NUMBERS OF THE NEW-York *Times*, by the single number or year, from 1861 to present time. Inquire of Subscription Clerk, *Times* Office

MISCELLANEOUS.

PATENT OFFICES.

MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS.
Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE CHURCH—14TH-st., opposite Academy of Music. Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge.—Services 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday School 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Rev. ALFRED B. BEACH, D. D., will preach at 7½ P. M.

CARTOONS OF THE HOLY BIBLE—Enlarged, improved, completed; six magnificent new paintings just added; now the most beautiful and attractive exhibition of the kind in the country; TWO grand and final entertainments will be given before leaving for the Western cities at Steinway Hall in 14th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, April 23, at 8 o'clock, and SATURDAY, April 24, at 2 o'clock P. M. Sunday Schools can make favorable arrangements for seeing these last entertainments by immediately addressing D. F. POND, Box No. 4,320.

THE FIRST MORAVIAN PROTESTANT Episcopal Church, of this City, having recently purchased the church building at the corner of Lexington-av. and 30th-st., (formerly the Church of the Mediator,) will hold its opening services on SUNDAY, April 18, on which occasion Right Rev. D. BIGLER will officiate. Special notice of services next week.

ADDRESSES BY BUSINESS MEN at Brookes', No. 361 Broome-st.; at Bethesda Chapel No. 501 3d-av., and in 81st-st., near Broadway, SUNDAY, 3½ P. M. Speakers—In Broome-st., G. H. HANSELL, (subject, *Conversion of Saul of Tarsus*;) in 3d-av., J. H. DRAKE, and in 81st-st., CHAS. T. GOODWIN. Seats free.

BAPTISTS THE ONLY THOROUGH Religious Reformers.—Pastor JOHN Q. ADAMS will preach a sermon in the church, corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., SUNDAY, at 3½ P. M., showing that *Baptists alone seek to Restore the Order of the Primitive Churches*. Seats free to all. He also preaches morning and evening.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will give the fifth lecture of his course on SUNDAY EVENING, April 11, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Origin and History of the Sacrificial Ideas Connected with the Christian's Doctrine of the Atonement.* The public are invited.

PAHTAHQUAHONY.—A CLERGYMAN of the Church of the Chippewa tribe, will preach in the Free Church of St. Ambrose, corner of Prince and Thompson sts., this evening, at 7½ o'clock. The offertory will be given to the preacher in aid of his work among his Indian brethren. His testimonials are of the highest character.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY—Rev. ROWLAND CONNOR will preach in Hanson Hall, (Temperance Lodge-rooms,) 3d-av., east side, above 128th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. Liberal Christians of all denominations are cordially invited.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING by Rev. WILLIAM M. HENRY, of New-Orleans, and in the evening by Rev. W. G. W. LEWIS, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Strangers invited. Galleries free.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH Church, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, 11th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ P. M.

THE MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Teachers' Association of the Baptist Sunday School Union will be held in the 16th-st. Baptist Church, 16th-st., near 8th-av., MONDAY, 12th inst., at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Relation of the Bible School to the Sunday School.*

ELDER GEORGE G. MULLINS, (FORmerly of Louisville, Ky.,) Pastor of Christian Church, Syracuse, will preach in the Christian Chapel, 28th-st., near Broadway, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject—Morning, *God's Holy Family*; evening, *Conversion.*

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—(Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D.D., Rector, Rev. T. K. CONRAD, D. D., Associate Rector.) Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats on application to the sexton.

A "TRUE CHURCH AND A FREE SALVATION," will be the subject of the SUNDAY EVENING lecture, by Rev. WM. I. LOOMIS, Pastor of the Antioch Baptist Church, No. 264 Bleecker-st. All are invited. Seats always free. Morning service at the usual hour.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of Sea and Land, corner Market and Henry sts.—Preaching by Rev. EDWARD HOPPER at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All seamen and those residing in the lower part of the City are invited to attend. Seats all free.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original permanent Mission at the Points—Sunday School at 9½ o'clock A. M. and at 2 P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M. The public are invited.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. REFORMED Church—Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor.—Divine service SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening the Pastor will preach the sixth sermon in the series of Bible biography. Subject—*Abraham.*

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene-st., near Canal.—Services by the Pastor, Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. by Rev. JOHN THOMPSON, D. D. Daily prayer meeting 12 M. to 1 P. M. All welcome.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—The Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. C. H. APPLEGATE at 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

AT COOPER INSTITUTE, IN THE large hall, free preaching on SUNDAY, April 11 at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. H. W. FOOTE, of King's Chapel, Boston. All persons are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ and AFTERNOON at 3½, by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. MATHEWS. Prayer meeting at 7½. Sabbath Schools at 9 and 2½.

LIFE BELIEVERS WILL HOLD A meeting on SABBATH EVENING, April 11, at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall No. 303 West 14th-st., near the corner of 8th-av. F. H. BURBANK will preach. Subject—*The Hell of the Scriptures.*

THE CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR (Episcopal.) will hold an evening service in Hiasko Hall, southeast corner of 34th-st. and 6th-av., (entrance on 34th-st.,) on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Rector, Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS, will preach.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 9th-av. and 31st-st.—Rev. Dr. CHEEVER will preach in this church at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Mr. ROE will give an account of the Christian Commission work, at 7½ P. M.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOciety, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY, D. D., will preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. In the evening, second lecture to young men. Subject—*A Young Man in a Great City.*

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st.—Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor. Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Evening lecture, *Cuvier, the Christian Scientist.*

NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGATIONal Church, Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., near 42d-st. Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT will preach at 10½ and 4. Sunday School at 2 o'clock.

CALVARY CHURCH—4TH-AV. AND 21st-st.—Right Rev. Bishop COXE, of Western New-York, will preach in Calvary Church SUNDAY MORNING. Services 10½ o'clock.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST MISSION.—Rev. J. M. PULLMAN will preach in Washington Hall, 3d-av., between 125th and 126th sts., THIS (Sunday) AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

REV. DR. DIX WILL COMMENCE his course of lectures on the *Incarnation*, in Trinity Chapel, on SUNDAY EVENING, the service to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, Madison-av., corner 47th st.—Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ and at 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 2 o'clock P. M.

THE TIME HAS COME.—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Impending Doom of the World.*

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN Church of the Holy Trinity on 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor, Services SUNDAY, 11th, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, REV. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor.—Bible class, at 9, and preaching at 10½ A. M. Missionary meeting Sunday School at 2, and preaching at 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ A. M. and 3 P. M. for deaf mutes, and Rev. H. H. COLE at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHELSEA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., near 9th-av.—Rev. Dr. SHEDD preaches SUNDAY MORNING, April 11, at 10½ o'clock, and Dr. ALEXANDER at 7½ o'clock P. M.

MONTHLY CONCERT.—PROMINENT speakers will address the Morning Star Sunday School, at Apollo Hall, corner Broadway and 28th-st., on SUNDAY, at 2 P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY Light, corner of Broadway and 37th-st., Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN, Rector.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, 46TH-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. A. B. HART, Rector.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

ADVENT MEETING.—GEO. A. BROWN, of Hackensack, will preach at the Church No. 138 West 24th-st. three times on the SABBATH.

REV. W. R. WILLIAMS WILL PREACH on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½, in the chapel on 54th-st., a short distance west of the 5th-av.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. [illegible] 6th-av.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 10, 1869.

$8,500	U.S.5-20C.'62.s3	120¼	10	Bank Commerce..	123
20,000	do.	120¼	76	Gallatin N. Bk...	109
25,000	do.........s3	120⅜	5	Cent. Nat. Bank.	109¾
25,000	do.........s5	120¼	5	Fourth N. Bk....	103¾
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '64.	115¼	100	Quick. Min. Co...	22⅞
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	117¼	100	Mariposa Min....	19¾
42,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65,		100	do.	19⅝
	New..........	113⅜	10	Pacific Mail.....	93½
6,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	113¾	40	do.	93
10,000	do.	113⅞	24	Del. & Hud. Can.	126
10,000	U.S. 5s,10-40 C.	105⅛	20	do.	125¾
10,000	Tenn.St. 6s, x.c.	68¼	20	Wells-Fargo Ex..	31
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n..	65⅞	300	Lake Shore.......	97¼
5,000	N. C. St. 6s....	60¼	300	Mil. & S. P.......	79¼
6,000	N. Car. 6s..new		300	Mil. & St.P.Pf....	85¾
	bet. call........	55⅛	300	do.........b30	86¾
10,000	Ala. St. 8s, Bs.	93½	200	do.........b30	86⅝
3,600	Ohio 6s, '86...	102	68	Del., L. & W....	114
5,000	Erie 3d M......	89¼	400	T., W. & W......	69⅛
4,000	O.& Miss. 1stM.	91	300	do.	69⅝
1,000	T.&W.Equip.B	78	20	New-Jersey Cen.	110¾
8,000	C. & R. I. & P.		200	Morris & Essex	87⅞
	R. R. 7s.	94	92	P., Ft.W. & C....	131
2,000	M. & St.P. 1st..	90	50	Norwich & Wor.	104
6,000	Mor. & Es. 1st.c	100	100	Dub. & S. C.....	116

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$11,500	U. S.6s.'81,C.b3	116¼	$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R..	115½
11,000	U. S.5-20 C.,'62..	120	20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	
1,000	do.........c	120⅛		s3.........	113¾
5,000	do.........c	120¼	4,500	U. S. 5s,10-40, R.	105
30,000	U. S. 5-20 C.,		20,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C.	105⅛
	'65, new......	113⅜	10,000	U.S. 6s Cur....	104
10,000	do.	113⅞			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

50	American Ex......	40½	600	Ohio & Miss.....	33¼
100	Adams Ex.........	59⅝	1100	do.	33⅝
100	Quicksilver.......	22½	400	do.........c	33¼
100	do.........c	22⅝	200	do.........b10	33½
100	Mariposa Pf.......	36¾	500	do.........b3	33⅜
200	Canton Co........	60	200	do.........b5	33⅜
100	Pacific Mail.......	93½	500	M. S. & N. I.....	96⅞
100	do.	93⅜	200	do.........b5	97
100	West. U. Tel....c	41½	200	do.........c	96⅞
100	do.........b3	41⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts....c	90¾
200	do.........c	41⅝	500	do.	91
400	do.	41⅝	200	Lake Shore.......	97⅛
400	N. Y. Cen.........c	163⅜	100	Chi., R.I.& P.....	130⅞
1200	do.	163⅛	100	do.........b5	131
800	do.........c	163	100	do.........c	130⅞
300	do.........b3	163⅛	200	do.	130⅝
100	Hudson........x-d	146⅛	200	do.........c	130⅝
200	Harlem...........	138¾	200	do.	131⅛
200	Reading...........	93½	300	Chic. & N. W.....	84⅛
100	T., W. & W......c	69⅛	200	do.........c	84⅛
200	Mil. & St. P.......	79½	200	do.	84⅛
300	do.........b3	79⅝	1000	do.	85
100	do.........c	79⅝	600	do.........b30	84¾
300	do.	79⅜	200	do.........b3	84⅝
100	do.........b10	79⅛	300	Chic. & N. W.Pf...	96⅛
100	do.........c	79⅛	200	do.........b5	96⅛
200	Mil. & St.P.Pf.....	85½	200	do.........c	96⅝
100	do.	85⅝	300	do.	96⅛
100	Fort Wayne.....c	131⅛			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s, new..	65⅞	200	T., W. & W.....b3	69⅛
4,000	N. C.S.6s, New..	55⅞	100	do.........c	69⅛
5,000	do.	56	100	do.........b5	69⅛
50	Wells-Fargo Ex..	31½	100	do.	69⅛
100	Amer. Ex.........	40½	300	Mil. & St. P.....	77½
100	Adams Express.c	59⅛	100	do.	77⅜
100	U. S. Ex..........	58⅞	800	do.	78
100	Quick. Min.Co....	22	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf...	85
100	do.	22⅛	500	do.	84⅞
100	Mar. Pf.........b3	38⅜	700	Fort Wayne.......	131⅛
200	Pacific Mail.......	92¾	100	Ohio & Miss......	32⅞
100	do.........c	92⅝	200	do.........b10	33
100	do.........b10	92⅝	200	M. So. & N. I.....	96¾
300	do.........b5	92½	200	do.	96⅞
300	West. U. Tel......	41½	200	Clev. & Pitts....c	90¾
100	do.........b10	41⅛	400	Chic., R. I. & P...	130⅞
200	do.	41⅛	100	do.........b5	131
300	New-York Cen....	162⅞	200	do.	130⅞
200	do.	162⅞	1600	Chi. & N. W.....	84
200	do.........b3	162⅜	300	do.........c	83⅞
800	do.	162⅛	200	do.........b5	84
200	do.	162⅞	200	Chi.& N. W.Pf....	96¼
200	do.........b3	162⅛	200	do.	96⅛
200	Harlem...........	138⅛	600	do.	96⅛
200	Reading...........	93⅛	300	do.........c	96
100	Chi. & Alton....c	155⅛	200	do.........b4	96⅛
50	do.	156			

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	31½	200	Quicksilver.......	22⅝
100	do.	31⅜	100	West. U. T.......	41⅛
100	Adams Express..	59⅛	100	Mich. Southern....	96¾
100	do.	59⅛	100	Rock Island......	130¾
100	Mer. U. Ex......	16	1100	Erie..............	34
100	Amer. M. U. Ex..	41			

SATURDAY, April 10, P. M.

A close "corner" was made in the Gold market to-day and the price advanced to 133⅝ per cent. cash, and as much as ⅜@½ per cent. demanded and allowed for the use of Gold until Monday. The movement was made the more successful on the part of the *Bull* interest in the Gold Room by the actual withdrawal of the Gold from deposit in the Bank of New-York and Gold Exchange Bank. The first of these Banks, since the Winter of 1864, has been a Specie depository for the Gold accounts of the Bankers in the Foreign Exchanges, and also for the Gold Brokers, charging a consideration of $1,000 per annum to each account for holding the deposit as special. The Gold Exchange Bank, is a concern of recent establishment, with a capital of $500,000, as a Clearing-house for all Gold transactions between the Bankers and Brokers in good standing, and also as a Bank of both general and special deposit. The arrangements for the "corner" to-day contemplated the withdrawal of the Gold from both concerns and thus placing it out of the reach of employment in the market altogether; the Money being provided to take it up. Under this sudden departure from the usual course of business, the smaller Bank, on the adjustment of its clearances at 1:30 P. M. had to pay out a considerable sum of the certified Gold Checks on the Bank of New-York, with its own indorsement, in place of the customary mutual exchange of checks after the close of Bank hours or on the following morning. These Checks being demanded, as for Gold Coin or Gold Notes, at an unusual hour, were not paid on the instant, the Teller of the Bank requiring time for an explanation of the proceeding, or to collect in his own Gold demands upon other Banks. This hesitation gave rise to a flurry of excitement on the Street, which gave rise to all sorts of reports prejudicial for a short time to the credit of both the Banks concerned, and also to threats or intimations of protest from the cornering party of the Gold speculation. But everything was paid by the close of Bank hours, and the Bank of New-York left with a balance of Gold on hand of about $850,000, while the Gold Exchange Bank people claim to have been justified in paying out Checks upon their neighbors because of the peculiar nature of the demand upon themselves at 1:30 o'clock. Their own obligations were all met before the close of Bank hours. The sequel is the development in favor of the cornering party, who are said to be tilting in some measure against the leading men of the Gold Exchange Bank, who are short of Gold, of a more decided scarcity of Gold for the use of the market than had previously been suspected. And what effect this discovery is to have on the Gold Room on Monday remains a question of interest to be solved by the experience of that day.

The cornering operation in Gold absorbed an extra amount of Currency balances on the Street, and the result upon other departments of the Stock Exchange was another active turn in Money, and extra rates of interest were paid for its use until Monday, equal to 10@12@14 ₱ cent. per annum, and some extra commissions paid for carrying over stocks over and above these rates. The effect was not felt upon the Public Funds, which continued firm, while in the Railways the speculation was feverish, and for the greater part of the day somewhat depressed, as compared with Friday night's quotations. The Miscellaneous list was lower on Pacific Mail, but steady on Western Telegraph, and higher on Mariposa Preferred. The scarcity of Gold put almost a complete stop to the Foreign Exchanges, except in the way of settling credits between the Importers and Bankers, which was done on the basis of 108 ₱ cent. for 60 days on London.

The bank movement of the week shows a loss of $3,830,209 on the general line of deposits, and a curtailment of $4,453,448 in loans and discounts. The Specie average on account of the continued large payments for Customs into the Treasury is $1,943,350 lower than last Monday, while there is a slight gain ($148,373) in Greenbacks. The Treasury receipts in Gold for Customs during the week amount to $2,730,795, and the prepayments of May interest $437,459.

No afternoon Stock Boards were held. In the Long Room and on the street the following quotations were made at 5 o'clock P. M. as compared with Friday night:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	105⅝	105⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	120	120½
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅝	113¾
American Gold Coin	133	133⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	108	108
New Bonds of Tennessee	65	65⅝
Virginia Bonds, old	56¾	56½
Missouri Bonds	87¼	87¼
North Carolina Bonds, new	55¾	55½
New-York Central	163⅝	163⅛
Reading Railway	93¼	93¼
Chicago and Rock Island	130¾	130⅞
Northwest Common	84⅝	84
Northwest Preferred	96⅞	96¼
Michigan Southern	96⅞	96⅞
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	131½	131⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	90⅞	90¾
Pacific Mail Company	93¾	92
St. Paul Preferred	85⅜	84¾
St. Paul Common	78⅜	78
Toledo and Wabash	69⅛	69¼
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅝	33
Mariposa Preferred	36½	36¾
Lake Shore	97⅝	96¾
Hudson River	147	145½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	115¼	5-20 coup., '65, n. is	113⅞
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	116⅛	5-20 reg., 1867	113⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	109½	5-20 coup., 1867	113¾
5-20 coup., 1862	120⅛	10-40 reg.	105
5-20 coup., 1864	115	10-40 coup.	105¼
5-20 coup., 1865	117	6s Currency	103⅞

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. 6 ₱ c. c. '79, aft '70	100¼	Louisiana 6s, levee bds.	70
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '77	100⅛	California 7s	124
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '79	100¼	Connecticut 6s	100
Ill. War Loan	100¼	Alabama 5s	68
Indiana 5 ₱ c	97⅛	Alabama 8s	99½
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '73	100	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	109⅛
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78	98	N. Y. Coupon B. Loan	109⅜
Tenn. 6s, ex cou	67	N. Y. 7 ₱ c. Canal, '70	100
Tenn. 6s, new bds	65⅞	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '72	101½
Virginia 6s, ex cou	56⅛	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '73	101⅛
Virginia 6s, new bds	59	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '74	101⅛
Georgia 6s	82	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '75	101⅛
Georgia 7s, new bds	93¼	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '77	101⅛
North Carolina 6s	60¼	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '78	101⅛
North Car. 6s. n. bds	55	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '71	100
Missouri 6s	87¼	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '74	100
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Is	88	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '75	100
Louisiana 6s	70	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '76	97

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	130	Hanover	110
Manhattan	136	Irving	109
Merchants'	126	Market	123
Mechanics'	132	Nassau	105
America	145	Shoe and Leather	133
Phœnix	107½	Corn Exchange	130
National	109	Continental	99½
Seventh Ward	110	Imp. and Traders'	130
State of New-York	113	Park	158
Commerce	123	Central National	109
Ocean	107½	Fourth National	103
American Exchange	117½	North National	111
Chatham	150	Tenth National	97

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est'e.	87½	Morris & Essex 1st M.	100
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscr'n	88	Morris & Essex 2d M.	90
Erie 7s, 3d md., 1883	89¼	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	97
Erie 7s, 4th md., 1880	80½	N. J. Cen. 2d M.	101
B., N. Y. & E. 1st '77	87½	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	101
H. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70	100½	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	96½
H. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	102½	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	90
H. R. 7s, 3d M., 1875	99	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	90
Harlem 1st M.	102	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	71½
Mich. C. 8 ₱ ct. '69-'72	112	Chi. & Alton S. F.	99
Mich. C. n. 1st M 8s, '82	114	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	101
Mich. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	93½	Chi. & Alton inc.	90
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	99	Ohio & Miss. Con.	84
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	91	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	90
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	90½	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s.	101¾
Con. 7 ₱ cent. con.	96	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	91
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	110	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	90
Del., L. & W. 2d M.	91	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	86
Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	78	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	89
Tol., W. & W. c.c. S'k.F.	79½	Mar. Trustee Cer.	65
Gt. West'n 1st M. '68	101	Am. D'k & Imp'nt bds	93½
Gt. West'n 1st M. '88	87½	Western Union bonds	85
Gt. West'n 2d M., '93	78	Tol. Peoria & W., E. D.	82
Gal. & Chi. extended	95	Buffalo & Erie, n. b.	99
Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	90	Iron Mountain bonds	81½
Chi. R. I. & P.	93¼		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $915,997; total payments, $480,055; balance, $89,735,195. The receipts include for Customs, $261,000; for Gold Notes, $42,000.

Report of Specie exported from the port of New-York, for the week ending April 10, 1869:

April 5—Brig *Isabella*, Para—American Gold	$10,250
April 6—Steamship *Saxonia*, Hamburg—Mexican Dollars	12,500
April 8—Steamship *Morro Castle*, Havana—Spanish Gold	226,380
April 9—Schooner *Keokuk*, Arroyo—American Silver	5,000
April 9—Brig *H. H. Seavey*, Ponce—American Gold	10,000
April 10—Steamship *Alaska*, Aspinwall, American Silver	37,625
April 10—Steamship *City of London*, Liverpool—British Gold	14,630
April 10—Schooner *Adelaide*, Barbadoes—American Gold	10,000
Total	$336,[illegible]

The Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York from Foreign Ports for the week ending April 9, 1869, were $5,693,865.

The earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad for the years ending Dec. 31, 1867 and 1868, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1867.	1868.
From passengers	$1,209,703 96	$1,305,370 16
From freight	2,430,008 36	2,553,629 39
From express companies	154,339 52	127,290 65
From United States mail	35,362 50	47,753 96
From miscellaneous	63,747 14	74,398 81
Total	$3,892,861 48	$4,108,442 97
Expenses, viz:		
Conducting transportation	$477,298 85	$501,191 73
Motive power	658,942 27	727,156 04
Maintenance of way	610,225 35	813,350 28
Maintenance of cars	196,206 61	222,937 01
Taxes	113,108 98	111,125 27
General expenses	93,356 00	87,422 31
Total	$2,149,128 06	$2,463,182 64
Net earnings	$1,743,733 42	$2,045,460 33
Add balance to credit of income account, Dec. 31, 1867		924,352 28
Total to be accounted for		$2,969,812 61
Disbursed as follows:		
Payments to 1st mortgage sinking fund		$42,000 00
Dividend, March, 1868, 5 per cent., and U. S. tax		331,968 42
Dividend, September, 1868, 5 per cent., and U. S. tax		398,015 78
Interest on income bonds		76,000 00
Interest on sinking fund bonds		30,345 00
Interest on 1st mortgage bonds		166,819 00
U. S. tax on sinking fund payments		2,100 00
Rent paid Joliet and Chicago Railroad Co.		162,049 97
Rent paid St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Co., 7 months		140,000 00
Improvements in 1868, paid from earnings		635,766 07
Surplus, December 31, 1868		984,667 37
Total as above		$2,969,812 61

The capital stock and funded debt of the corporation at the close of the past and preceding years compared as follows:

Capital stock	1867.	1868.
Common	$3,886,500	$5,141,800
Preferred	2,425,400	2,425,400
Totals	$6,311,900	$7,576,200
Bonded debt:		
Sinking fund bonds	$444,000	$402,000
First mortgage bonds	2,400,000	2,400,000
Income bonds	1,100,000	1,100,000
Totals	$3,944,000	$3,902,000

The amount expended in improvements in 1868, was $1,575,439 37—of which $939,673 30 was paid from proceeds of capital stock sold, and the balance, $635,766 07, charged to income account, as above.

President—T. B. Blackstone.

President pro tem.—John Crerar.

Directors—Wm. F. Weld, John A. Stewart, Peyton R. Chandler, term of service expires first Monday in April, 1869. John Crerar, Lorenzo Blackstone, John J. Mitchell, term of service expires first Monday in April, 1870. T. B. Blackstone, James G. Garner, John B. Drake, term of service expires first Monday in April, 1871.

Secretary and Treasurer—W. M. Larrabee.

General Superintendent—J. C. McMullin.

Chief Engineer—K. F. Booth.

The Philadelphia *North American* of this morning says of the Coal Trade of the week:

The market has stiffened up very much since our last report, Coal having advanced from 30c.@50c. ₱ ton at the mines.

This advance has been chiefly, in fact almost solely, caused by the belief that a general strike is inevitable at no very distant day, and which has naturally created a universal desire to accumulate sufficient supplies to insure against want during the period of suspension. The New-York and Eastern markets have not fully sympathized in this feeling, but are rapidly doing so.

The shipments both to and from Port Richmond have increased.

The following are the current rates of freights from Port Richmond for the week ending April 9:

Bangor	$2 50	Warrell	$2 00
Portland	2 50	Middletown	2 00
Boston	2 50	New-Haven	1 75
Chelsea	2 50	Norwalk	1 75
Lynn, and discharging	2 50	Stamford	1 75
New-Bedford	2 50	New-York	$1 30@1 35
Rockport	2 65	Williamsburg	1 35
Somerset	2 00	Hackensack	1 60
Apponaug	2 00	Georgetown	1 15
Newport	2 00	Washington	1 15
Providence	2 00	Norfolk	1 15

Sudden Death of a Woman of Ill-Repute—Intemperance Declared to be the Cause of Death.

MARGARET REDDEN, a native of Ireland, aged 45 years, has been for several years known to the Eighth Ward Police and others as the proprietress of a house of ill-fame at No. 53 West Houston-street. MARGARET had of late become addicted to excessive dissipation, and this led to frequent quarrels between her and JOHN MCMAHON, formerly an *attaché* of the Croton Board, with whom she was living on intimate terms. One of these ebullitions of temper and bad rum resulted in MCMAHON being arraigned before one of the magistrates at Jefferson Market, on the complaint of MARGARET, who accused him of having assaulted her, though she failed to prosecute. The continued use of liquor, however, resulted in illness, and the woman placed herself under medical treatment, which did not avail, as she died late on Friday night. Dr. DOWNES, who had attended the deceased in her illness, declined to give a certificate, on the ground that both the eyes were terribly swollen and discolored, and that there was evidence of other violence. The physician notified Captain MILLS, who sent for Coroner ROLLINS, having placed an officer in charge of the premises where the deceased resided.

When the Coroner held his inquest JOHN MCMAHON testified that deceased had been an excessive drinker for over three years, and for several months past she had not been sober. On Thursday she came to his bedside and spat in his face, when he retorted by striking her in the face with his fist. At 10 o'clock on Friday night deceased sent for him and asked him to be a witness to her will, which she made verbally. She left her property, about $5,000 in cash, to the children of her nieces.

Henry S. Downes, M. D., also testified that he was called to see Margaret on Thursday, and found one of her eyes closed and discolored, and a contusion on the back of her head; she told him that McMahon, who she called her husband, had struck, and had threatened her with a knife; as the patient was under the influence of liquor at the time he treated her accordingly. When he called again the woman was in a similar condition, the right eye being also closed and discolored, the swelling extending down the face to the neck.

Henry McMahon, nephew to the first witness, was also examined, and stated that he had often seen Margaret intoxicated, and that a few weeks ago she fell down stairs; while she was confined to her bed the last two days of her life, she had requested him to go for liquor, and he had refused.

In the mean time Drs. JOHN BEACH and THOS. C. FINNELL had made a *post-mortem* examination, and they stated that they had found nearly all of the internal organs in a diseased condition, and traces of excessive use of alcoholic liquors. In their opinion, death had been caused by heart disease, accelerated by dissipation. The jury so rendered a verdict, and suspicion of foul play on the part of MCMAHON was removed.

Frightful Tragedy in Minnesota—An Insane Man Murders His Wife and Four Children.

A dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., to the Chicago *Times* gives the details of the horrible murders which were committed on Wednesday morning in Oakdale township, ten miles from St. Paul. A farmer named JAMES B. GREY, well known in that section, in a fit of insanity killed his wife and four children, the latter consisting of two boys, aged eighteen and eight, and two girls aged five and three years. The murderer was about forty years old, a large and powerfully-built man, and has many relatives in the neighborhood. He has lately been suffering from deafness, and grew insane over it. The deed was committed about daylight. The neighbors heard Mrs. GREY scream, and going to the house, found the wife and four children cut to pieces with an ax, and the murderer endeavoring to hang himself.

He was arrested and lodged in the St. Paul Jail, where it required three or four men to hold him. In answer to inquiries he would only reply, "I killed them all with an ax. Oh, hang me!" The wife was murdered first, being cut in the head and stabbed several times. The children were then murdered and placed in a row on the floor, their throats so badly cut as nearly to sever the heads from the body.

The murderer had evidently chopped their heads with an ax, mutilating them so as to render recognition almost impossible. The prisoner, at intervals of the paroxysms of maniacal fury, made a statement detailing the particulars of the murder. He says his motive was that he feared he was coming to poverty and the family would be left destitute, and so thought it would be better to send them to Heaven at once. The prisoner tried to beat his brains out several times by jumping against the sides of his cell.

The Rhode Island Senate will contain 26 Republicans and 7 Democrats; the House, 59 Republicans and 13 Democrats. The Providence *Herald* says that the Democracy have gained some members, "but not so many as to arouse either any great degree of pride or very high hopes of materially improving the low political standard which has for some years past characterized the General Assembly."

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; capable of taking entire charge of an infant; nine years reference from last place. Call Monday, No. 302 27th-st., corner 8th-av., third story.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Inst., 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

A YOUNG LADY WITH BEST OF REFERENCES desires a situation as companion; would make herself useful; a pleasant home the great object. Address immediately, H. P. P., 211 East 19th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable married man, with a small family; has ten years' reference from his last employer, with the exception of three years in the army; no objection to the country. Address J. McS., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class gardener, to superintend a gentleman's country seat, whose character will bear the strictest investigation in all departments; married, without family. Address F. W., No. 15 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS lived with private families, a situation as cook; French; has worked in first-rate houses in England. Address A. G., No. 369 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man; thoroughly understands his business. Address T. T., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A COLORED MAN AS COACHman and gardener, who understands his business, to go a short distance in the country. Address W. F., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS FOR boxing, folding, and rolling paper collars. Apply at No. 24 Vine-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN CHRISTIAN woman of intelligence, as nurse in the New-York Juvenile Asylum. Apply at No. 61 West 13th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WATCH AND JEWELRY ESTABLISHment for sale of 29 years' standing, in one of the best business localities of the City; has a good dwelling attached; a three years' lease from 1st May at a low rent; the store is well known and has a good trade attached; satisfactory reasons for selling. For full particulars and terms of sale apply to QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., up stairs.

TO ENTERPRISING BREWERS.—Brewery for sale; capacity 65 barrels; trade A No. 1; terms very low. Apply to Box No. 919 Georgetown, D. C., or to CLAGETT & SWEENEY, No. 4 Market-space, Washington, D. C.

COAL YARDS TO LET.—THE DELAware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company offers to lease several well-located coal yards having a large trade. For particulars, apply at No. 26 Exchange-place.

$200 CASH IN FOUR WEEKS WILL net partner $100 per week, he having full charge of business. Splendid opportunity. Investigate. Address BRUNO, Box No. 164 *Times* Office, for seven days.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,

No. 205 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also

PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS

for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

Mr. NEWHALL is the only authorized agent of this Company in New-York.

JOHN B. ANTHONY, Treasurer.

TO ORNAMENTAL IRON MANUFACturers and others.—A quantity of bronze suitable for rough castings, &c., for sale. Price $1 50 per pound. For sample address J. O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post Office.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WILLIAM CRAUSE,

Manufacturer of and dealer in first-class CABINET FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY. No. 90 6th-av.; factory Nos. 14 and 14½ Charlton-st.

HOW TO SAVE HOUSE RENT—BUY the new pattern sofa bedsteads, and save the rent of one or two rooms; also parlor, library, chamber and dining furniture, at No. 199 Fulton-st., between Broadway and Greenwich-st.

MEDICAL.

EPILEPSY IS CURABLE.

MR. FR. A. QUANTE, proprietor of a factory at Warendorf, (Prussia,) possessor of several badges of honor, &c., has discovered a panacea for the cure of the falling sickness, (epilepsy, epileptic convulsions.) The remedy is not a medicinal one, and its infallibility has been sufficiently tested. Pamphlets, treating on Mr. Quante's simple mode of cure, with numerous testimonials and letters of acknowledgment from persons being thoroughly cured, from all parts of Europe, America, Asia, &c., will be sent free upon post-paid applications. The remedy will be sent "C. O. D.," (with bill to collect on delivery,) or upon receipt of 20 francs.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get the highest price by addressing WILLIAM BAXTER, No. 468 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CARPET PAPER.

A prepared paper to put under carpets, one and a quarter yards wide, SOFT and THICK, and only FIVE CENTS per yard.

MANAHAN & MILLER,
No. 10 Spruce-st., New-York.

SOCIETY OF THE LYING-IN HOSpital, of the City of New-York, April 7, 1869.—An election for thirteen Governors will be held at No. 20 Union-place, on the 14th inst. Poll will be open from 12 o'clock, noon, until 1½ P. M.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

TREES (EVERGREENS) FOR SALE, including several varieties of firs, from three to ten feet high; to be seen at the farm of the subscriber near West Farms, Westchester County. WM. WATSON, No. 99 Franklin-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, TRUNKS OR OTHER PROPERTY.—Separate compartments, all sizes; goods taken up on elevators; porters, truckmen, &c., on hand. H. G. HAEGER, No. 300 West 34th-st., corner 8th-av.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE.—FURNIture taken on storage in lofts of No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises, to CONKLIN & BAYLEY.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS and libraries, bought for cash, at No. 125 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts. 50,000 volumes of books for sale.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND BILLIARD table in fair order. Address, giving size and price. Post Office Box No. 1,971.

DRY GOODS.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,

(LATE WITH LORD & TAYLOR,)

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,

ONE DOOR FROM BLEECKER-ST.,

Will have open on MONDAY, April 12, a complete and very attractive assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

at from 25c. to $1 per yard.

Also,

SATIN STRIPED SKIRTING,

at 75c., worth fully $1 25 per yard.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,

(LATE WITH LORD & TAYLOR,)

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,

ONE DOOR FROM BLEECKER-ST.,

solicit from purchasers of

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, CORNICES, &c.,

an examination of their stock, which is new and select, and at prices which cannot fail to prove attractive.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,

(LATE WITH LORD & TAYLOR,)

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,

ONE DOOR FROM BLEECKER-ST.,

INVITE ATTENTION TO A LINE OF BEAUTIFUL PIQUES,

AT FROM 25 CENTS PER YARD AND UPWARD.

BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS,

IN NEW AND BRILLIANT PATTERNS,
JUST ARRIVED BY STEAMER FROM LONDON.
ALSO FINE ENGLISH

TAPESTRY CARPETS.

GEO. E. L. HYATT,

NOS. 273 CANAL-ST. AND 31 HOWARD-ST., N. Y.,
A few doors east of Broadway.

SILK DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Have now open a fine stock of
PLAIN COLORED TAFFETAS AND FAILLES,
FANCY STRIPED, CHECKED AND CHENE SILKS,
The newest designs.
PLAIN CHANGEABLE SILKS,
From $2 to $3 per yard, (usual price $3 to $4.)
ALSO,
BLACK SILKS,
of the most celebrated manufactures. THE FINEST STOCK IN THE CITY, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

GENT'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Are now offering a fine stock of
GENT'S READY-MADE SHIRTS,
PLAIN AND EMB'D BOSOMS,
COLLARS AND CUFFS,
TIES, SCARFS, CRAVATS,
HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, &c.
N. B.—Shirts, Collars and Cuffs made to order.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

PARIS AND CITY MADE

WALKING SUITS,
IN
SILK, POPLIN, PIQUE AND OTHER FASHIONABLE MATERIALS,
IN THE LATEST DESIGNS, AND IN GREAT VARIETY.
SILK MANTLES,
OF PARIS AND OUR OWN WELL-KNOWN MAKE.
WATERPROOF AND PLAID TRAVELING SUITS,
BREAKFAST JACKETS,
CLOTH JACKETS,
CARRIAGE GARMENTS, &c.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

INDIA SHAWLS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Have now opened an elegant assortment of
INDIA SQUARE SHAWLS!
FROM $75 AND UPWARD.
SQUARE OPEN CENTRED SHAWLS,
(RED, WHITE AND BLACK CENTRES.)
INDIA LONG SHAWLS,
Medium to the finest imported.
ALSO,
FRENCH CASSIMERE AND PAISLEY LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
SILK AND WOOL REVERSIBLE STRIPE OTTOMAN SHAWLS,
THE "LA BELLE" SHAWL,
For Sea-side use—a new article.
"GRENADINE," "HERNANI," "CHALLIE,"
WOVEN SHETLAND,
STRIPED AND PLAID CREPE MARETZ SHAWLS,
in all colors.
AND A FULL STOCK OF OTHER SUMMER SHAWLS,
in all the new fabrics and styles.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will, on MONDAY, April 12,
MAKE LARGE ADDITIONS TO ALL THEIR POPULAR STOCKS
WITH FRESH GOODS
PURCHASED AT THE RECENT LARGE AUCTION SALES, VIZ.:
PLAIN AND STRIPED POPLINS, at 25c. per yard and upward.
STRIPED AND CHECKED SPRING SILKS, at $1 25 and $1 50 per yard and upward.
EXTRA HEAVY BLACK SILKS, at $1 50, $2 and $2 50 per yard and upward.
HEAVY IRISH SHIRTING LINEN, only 50c. per yard.
DAMASKS, DAMASK TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, BLANKETS, &c.
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEKEEPING GOODS AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10th STS.

REMOVAL.

THOS. H. GAYNOR'S Corset and Skirt Emporium, No. 765 Broadway, will remove on 1st of May to his other store, No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., previous to which he is offering his immense stock at half price.

THOS. H. GAYNOR,
Importer,
Nos. 765 and 824 Broadway.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will offer on MONDAY, April 12,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
ENGLISH WALKING SUITS, DRESS SUITS.
BISMARCK AND GARIBALDI SUITS IN TWEEDS, FANCY CASSIMERES, PIQUES AND LINENS,
SUITABLE FOR SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR,
FROM $4 50 UPWARD.
Also, will offer
A HANDSOME VARIETY OF LATEST STYLES OF FRENCH CASSIMERES,
JUST RECEIVED.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

AT LEGRAIN'S

THIS WEEK,
The balance of rich Silk, real Paris quality, by dress lengths of 15 to 16 yards, reduced $2 per yard.
Black Silk, real Ponson & Bonnet make, ten per cent. less than cost of importation.
Silk Serges for suits, in all colors.
Wash Poplins for suits, 27c. per yard, worth 50c.
Cloth for men and boy's wear, at half price.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

offer
ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS, CHOICE PATTERNS.
At $2 25 per yard.
ENGLISH TAPESTRY DO., NEW DESIGNS AND COLORS,
At $1 75 per yard.
AXMINSTERS, MOQUETTES, WILTONS, AND ROYAL VELVETS,
At equally low prices.
AXMINSTERS AND AUBUSSON CARPETS IN ONE PIECE, VERY ELEGANT.
OLD ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, MATTING, &c., &c.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH-STS.

DRY GOODS.

CLEARING OUT SALE!

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

LAKE & McCREERY,

NO. 471 BROADWAY,
PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL TO THEIR NEW AND SPACIOUS STORE,
CORNER BROADWAY AND ELEVENTH-ST.,
WILL OFFER ON
MONDAY, APRIL 12, AND FOR THE NEXT TWO WEEKS,
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS OF

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

HAVING MADE AN IMMENSE REDUCTION IN THEIR ENTIRE STOCK.
8-4 BARNSLEY SHEETING REDUCED TO 75c. FROM $1.
9-4 BARNSLEY SHEETING REDUCED TO 90c. FROM $1 20.
10-4 BARNSLEY (VERY HEAVY) SHEETING REDUCED TO $1 05 FROM $1 37½.
12-4 BARNSLEY (VERY FINE) SHEETING REDUCED TO $1 40 FROM $2.
ALSO, 10 CASES OF
8-4 DAMASKS AT $1 PER YARD.
750 DOZ. NAPKINS AT $1 60 AND $1 90 PER DOZ.
AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
HEAVY LINENS AT 47½ CENTS PER YARD.
COLORED LUNCH CLOTHS AND NAPKINS, (EN SUITE.)
FOREIGN WHITE GOODS,
QUILTS,
COUNTERPANES,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &C.,
AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.

REMOVAL.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO
LAKE & McCREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY.
Previous to removal to their
NEW AND SPACIOUS STORE,
CORNER BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL FOR THE NEXT TWO WEEKS THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
FASHIONABLE SPRING DRESS GOODS,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION ON FORMER PRICES,
COMMENCING WITH A LINE OF
POPLINS AT 25 CENTS PER YARD.
ALSO,
SILKS,
FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS,
MOHAIRS,
GRENADINES,
ORGANDIES,
PRINTS,
PERCULES,
PIQUES.
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

LAKE & McCREERY,

NO. 471 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER ON
MONDAY, APRIL 12,
GREAT BARGAINS IN
LADIES', GENT'S AND CHILDREN'S
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR,
PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL TO THEIR
NEW STORE, COR. BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.

BARGAINS IN BOMBAZINES, PARISIENNES, POPLINS, CRETONNES, GROS D'ORIENT, REPS, TAMISE, CREPES, ALPACAS. IRON GRENADINE. SERGE GRENADINE, A NEW ARTICLE,

RICH BLACK SILKS FOR SUITS.

AT $2 20, $2 30, $2 50, $2 75 AND $3.
CHOICE TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.
SILK WARP SERGES, WASH POPLINS, SEASIDE POPLINS, A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL MATERIAL.
BLACK CRAPE EUGENIES
AT 55c., 65c., 75c. AND 85c. PER YARD, WORTH 75c., 85c., $1 AND $1 10.
SUMMER POPLINS, ALL WOOL, AT 80c., WORTH $1 15.

BLACK ALPACAS AND POPLIN ALPACAS

AT 50c., 60c., 70c., 80c. AND 90c. PER YARD, WORTH 65c., 75c., 90c., $1 AND $1 15.

JACKSON'S
MOURNING STORE,
NO. 551 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE STS.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
ON MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1869,
WE WILL OFFER FOR SALE
A large invoice of extra heavy GRO GRAIN SILKS from the most celebrated manufacturers of Paris and Lyons, specially adapted for Ladies' Suits and Mantles.
Also,
a large assortment of GRO GRAIN SILKS at $1 50, $1 75, $1 90, $2, $2 25 and upward.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS,

FOR SUITS AND DRESSES.
We are opening daily new and fresh styles.
We will offer on MONDAY a large assortment of medium-priced goods, purchased at auction during the past few days, prices commencing
AT 25c. PER YARD.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

SHAWLS, LACE POINTS, MANTLES, &c., &c.

NEW STYLES OPENING DAILY,
at prices much less than last season's.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

LINENS AND LINEN GOODS,

From the large Auction Sales, at astonishing low prices. Towels all linen, at $1 50 per dozen, worth $2 50. Towels at $2 per dozen, worth $3. Towels at $2 50, worth $3 75. Napkins at $1, $1 12½, $1 30, $1 50, and upward per dozen. Washed Table Damasks at 50c., 55c., 60c., per yard. Satin Damask Table Linens at 65c., 75c., 80c., and 87½c.; splendid quality at $1, worth $1 45. Crashes at 10c., per yard: also white and colored Quilts cheap; Lace and Muslin Curtains from 20c., to $1 25 per yard.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

BARGAINS IN PRINTS—JUST RECEIVed, an immense stock of Merrimacks, Sprague's, Allen's Pacific Mills, and other standard styles, at 12½c. per yard. Also, Bleached and Unbleached Shirting and Sheeting muslins, at greatly reduced prices.
W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will offer on MONDAY, April 12,
PARIS-MADE BLACK SILK SACQUES
AT $7 50, $8 50, $10, $12 EACH.
LADIES' HANDSOME BONNETS,
TASTEFULLY TRIMMED,
ONLY $5.
LADIES' RECEPTION DRESSES, UNDERCLOTHING, INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S APPAREL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT PRICES GREATLY BELOW THEIR VALUE.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will offer on MONDAY, April 12,
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
FANCY DRESS SILKS, EMBROIDERED AND BROCHE SILK DRESSES, SILK AND POPLIN SUITS, REAL BRUSSELS POINTE LACES, LACE SHAWLS, LADIES' PARIS-MADE BONNETS, CAPS, REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, FROM $50 UPWARD. ELEGANT FANCY RIBBONS, SASH DO., NECK-TIES, &C., &C.
COMPRISING THE CHOICEST ASSORTMENT OF NOVELTIES
OFFERED THIS SEASON,
RECEIVED PER LAST STEAMERS.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

DRY GOODS.

CRETONNES AND LACE CURTAINS,

JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS, OF RARE AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.

I. E. WALRAVEN.

Importer of Upholstery Goods and Linens,
No. 686 Broadway, New-York City.
No. 719 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

WM. WELSH,

(Successor to Foster & Welsh,)
Will sell, THIS WEEK,
50,000 yards yard-wide muslins at 10c.
100,000 yards, best make, do., at 12½c.
Prints, fast colors, at 6c., 8c., and 10c.
Wet table-linens at 50c., worth 75c.
Wet tickings very cheap.
Marseilles quilts at $3, worth $5.
Do., the largest size, at $4, worth $7.
DRESS GOODS.
Auction lot of poplins at 31c., worth 50c.
Auction lot of poplins at 37½c., worth 65c.
Double-width alpacas at 37½c., worth 65c.
1 case black alpacas at 50c., worth 75c.
Splendid towels, all linen, 12½c.
All goods retailed at wholesale prices.
WILLIAM WELSH,
No. 227 8th-av., N. Y.

RIBBONS.

J. BLUXOME, NO. 1,127 BROADWAY,
UNDER THE "ST. JAMES."

MILLINERY.

MME. GALOUPEAU, LATE MATHILDE & CO., will exhibit on MONDAY, April 12, and during the week, new selections of Paris Spring Millinery, consisting of Dress Bonnets, Head-dresses, Caps, Parures, Round Hats, Vails, &c. Latest novelties of the most recherche design and style. No. 6 Brevoort-place, 10th-st., near Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.
DRAW Short-Sight Exchange on PARIS.
Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on
THE CITY BANK..................} LONDON.
MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO.}
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.

ELECTION.
The annual election for thirty Directors and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office, No. 16 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, 14th April, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.

NEW-YORK, April 5, 1869.
Coupons for interest due May 1, 1869, will now be received for examination, and the same will be cashed, if desired, on a rebate of the interest from the day of payment to May 1, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, in coin. Where twenty or more coupons are presented, they must be accompanied by a schedule, showing number and amount of each coupon.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF DAVID GROESBECK & CO.,
(JOHNSTON BUILDING,)
NO. 30 BROAD-ST.

$50,000 ALBANY AND SUSQUEhanna Railroad Company Second Mortgage Seven per cent. Bonds for sale at 85 and accrued interest.
Coupons payable in New-York April and October.
Principal payable 1885.
Length of road..........142 miles
Capital stock..........$2,000,000
First mortgage..........2,000,000
Second mortgage..........2,000,000

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 8, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, for the election of Managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, May 11, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon.
The polls will be open from 12 to 2 o'clock.
The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 11th day of May, both inclusive.
By order of the Board.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BLOCK HOUSE MINING COMPANY,
OF CAPE BRETON, NOVA SCOTIA,
NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVen Directors of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on MONDAY, the 12th inst. Polls will be open at 12 o'clock M., and remain open one hour.
The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 12th inst., both inclusive.
D. B. KEELER, Jr., Treasurer.

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
April 5, 1869.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES of the Fourth Class and three Inspectors will be held at the office of the Company, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th inst., from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.
WM. H. BEERS,
Vice-President and Actuary.

ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons on the first mortgage bonds of this Company maturing 1st May proximo will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after that day.
L. M. LAWSON, President.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP OF 1869, 1868, 1867 and 1866; also Commercial, New-York, Orient, Pacific and Union of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.
Money deposited now or on or before April 20 will bear interest from the 1st of April, payable in January or July.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000, FREE FROM NATIONAL TAX.
Open every day from 10 to 3, and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1.
Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums, from $1 to $5,000.
HARRISON HALL, President.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
ALL DEPOSITS made on or before APRIL 20 will draw interest from April 1.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upwards. One dollar received on deposit.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEfore the 20th of APRIL will draw interest from the 1st of APRIL.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 P. M.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on $5 to $5,000. Deposits on or before April 20 will bear interest from April 1. ASSETS, $6,011,334 16.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 16, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of United States Government tax, has been declared payable on and after the 10th day of April next to the stockholders or their legal representatives who shall be registered as such on the books of this Company on the closing of the transfer books, which will be closed on the afternoon of the 31st March instant.
F. H. TOWS, Assistant Secretary.

THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY,
March 31, 1869.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared by this Company, payable at the office of the Company, No. 61 Wall-st., New-York, on and after April 2, 1869.
JAMES P. LOWREY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.—The Directors of this Company have declared a QUARTERLY Dividend of TWO per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to the stockholders, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, on the 13th April.
The Transfer Books will close on the 1st proximo and remain closed until the 14th proximo.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—VERY VALUABLE HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, HARNESS, BLANKETS, &C., AT THE PRIVATE STABLE NO. 2 WEST 30TH-ST.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, April 14, at 10 o'clock, at the private stable, No. 2 West 30th-st., near 5th-av., the establishment of a gentleman having no further use for them, all in fine order. A black coupe carriage-horse, 16 hands; a bay coupe carriage-horse, 15¾ hands; these horses work separately or together; a four-seat park phaeton, with muslin cover, made by Parker; a circular-front coupe, made to order by Brewster & Co., Broome-st.; a landau, silk-lined, with slip cover, made by John R. Lawrence & Co.; a top wagon, pole and shafts made by C. Beardsley; a very costly gilt-mounted double harness, made by Robert Lowden; a single harness, gilt-mounted, by Robert Lowden; a double harness, silver-mounted, by Robert Lowden; a light double harness and a light single harness; a costly gilt single-mounted harness, by Robert Lowden. The above are all in first-rate order. Also, steel-spring ladies' and gentleman's saddle, made by Wood Gibson; steel-spring ladies' and gentleman's saddle, made by Trainor; India-rubber horse-covers, and other articles, without any reserve. Can be seen on Tuesday, day before the sale.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

ENGLISH BOOKS AT AUCTION.

Clinton Hall Book Salerooms and Art Galleries, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers, MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, April 12, 13, 14 and 15, commencing at 7½ o'clock each evening. Sale of a large consignment of NEW ENGLISH BOOKS, comprising a select assortment of standard works, in handsome bindings; elegantly illustrated books, &c., viz.: Ainsworth's Works, 17 vols.; Alison's Europe, 23 vols.; Bell's Poets, 27 vols.; Collins' Select Library, 24 vols., half morocco; Dore's Bible, 2 vols., folio; Tennyson, Don Quixote, &c.; Library of Natural History, 31 vols., half calf; Lord Brougham's Works, 11 vols., half calf; Marryatt's Works, 14 vols., &c., all fresh stock. Catalogues ready and books on exhibition.

THE MAPS OF THE
CENTRAL-AV.
AND
TREMONT LOTS
Are now ready at the office of
JOHN McCLAVE,
No. 44 Pine-st.

THEY ARE DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED,
And at prices to suit everybody,
WITHOUT BEING
AFFECTED OR INFLATED
By the obnoxious gases and the unwholesome odor of the so-called
REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE SALESROOM.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—LARGE AND COSTLY SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE, MANUFACTURED BY THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF JOHN MEEKS, JR., (SUCCESSOR TO J. & W. MEEKS,) ESTABLISHED SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, 14th, and continue the 15th and 16th of April, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the well-known establishment No. 686 Broadway, a few doors below 4th-st., all the costly and valuable first-class furniture manufactured by this well-known concern. The proprietors retire from business, and every article will be sold to the highest bidder. The stock is large, and consists of articles usually sold in this business; will be fully warranted in every respect.

The stock consists of elegant carved buffet, in black walnut, rosewood and oak extension tables, dining chairs to match, rich parlor suites, inlaid and covered in crimson blue medallion, green and silk brocatelle, suites in rich reps, superb etageres, inlaid and plain, gilt furniture, ladies' secretaries in rosewood and black walnut, rosewood and inlaid centre tables, sewing chairs, rich inlaid cabinets, carved mantles and mirror frame to match, Mosaic inlaid tables, a great variety of costly hall-stands with mirrors, ebony parlor suites, inlaid Mosaic work-tables, fancy tables, carved heads for halls, dressing-bureaus, marble-top in rosewood and black walnut, bedsteads do., bedroom suites in satinwood inlaid, couches, bookcases, library furniture, amours, dining-room furniture covered in morocco, mattresses, and other valuable furniture enumerated in the catalogue. Without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on TUESDAY, April 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 193 West 47th-st., second door from 6th-av.:

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suite in crimson plush, carved black walnut suite in crimson silk reps, rosewood piano, made by John Abbott; carved rosewood centre-table, broc. marble-top rosewood R. S. chairs, rosewood and gilt inlaid reception chairs in crimson and gold-figured brocatel, black walnut book-cases, mahogany card and centre-tables, black walnut marble-top hall stand, carved oak chairs in green plush, oak library table, black walnut library chair in green leather, black walnut work-table, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, pillows and bolsters, carved black walnut brocatel marble-top buffet, black walnut frame French plate mirror, black walnut cane-seat chairs, white and gilt china dinner set, glassware, kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—LARGE AND COSTLY SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE, MANUFACTURED BY THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF JOHN MEEKS, Jr., (successor to J. & W. Meeks,) established seventy years ago.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, 14th, and continue the 15th and 16th of April, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the well-known establishment No. 686 Broadway, a few doors below 4th-st., all the costly and valuable first-class furniture manufactured by this well-known concern. The proprietors retire from business, and every article will be sold to the highest bidder. The stock is large, and consists of articles usually sold in this business. Will be fully warranted in every respect. Full particulars hereafter. Now on exhibition as above.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 8 Cortlandt-st., Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, MARBLE AND ALABASTER GROUPS AND STATUETTES, MOSAIC TABLES, &c., &c.,

LATELY RECEIVED FROM ITALY AND NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED.

HENRY D. MINER & BARKER will sell at auction TUESDAY, 13th, and WEDNESDAY, 14th, at 10½ o'clock each day, at their salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., a large and elegant assortment of Italian marbles, comprising probably the most beautiful selections of vases, tazzas, groups and figures, tables, &c., &c., ever imported.

Also,

several pieces of Carrara marble statuary from the studios of the best living artists of Rome and Florence, suitable for parlors or libraries.

The above are the importation of F. Pandolfini, Esq., selected by him with special regard to their artistic merit, beauty of subjects and elegant workmanship, and will be open for exhibition on MONDAY, 12th inst., with catalogues.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., at private residence, No. 2 Depau-row, (Bleecker-st.,) between Thompson and Sullivan sts.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on TUESDAY, April 13, at 11 o'clock, at the above residence, all the furniture of said house, viz.: Walnut and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, lounges, sofas, chairs, fine oak bed-room suites, paillasses, hair mattresses, bolsters and pillows, rich Wilton, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, FINE CARPETS, PAINTINGS, CROCKERY, GLASS, &c.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on MONDAY, April 12, 1869, at 11 o'clock, at the foot of 121st-st., East River, all the furniture, &c., of said house, viz.: Carved rosewood parlor suites, etagere, rosewood piano-forte, marble-top and fancy tables, rosewood and walnut bedstead, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, crockery and glass, very fine Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, fine stoves and heaters, kitchen utensils, &c.

Catalogues at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., Art Gallery No. 82 5th-av.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL on TUESDAY, 13th, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 77 4th-av., all the fine furniture. Particulars hereafter.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL on WEDNESDAY, April 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of John S. Kenyon, Esq., East 116th-st., near the river, fine household furniture, piano, &c. Particulars to-morrow.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL on WEDNESDAY, April 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 91 Prince-st., elegant household furniture. Particulars to-morrow.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL on THURSDAY, 15th, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 327 East 58th-st., genteel household furniture, piano, &c. Particulars to-morrow.

H. D. MINER & BARKER, AUCtioneers, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., respectfully announce to those intending to remove the present season, that they are prepared to give their attention to sales at private residences in the same prompt and careful manner which has characterized their business for many years past. Weekly sales of furniture, also, at their spacious salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., for those desirous of this means of sale.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer—Office 80 Nassau-st.,

IS PREPARED, AS HERETOFORE, to give personal attention to sales of household furniture, merchandise, &c. Parties about to sell, by giving early notice, will secure choice of date.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

AN ARTIST WOULD LIKE TO MAKE arrangements with some pupils or a school to give lessons in drawing and painting through the Summer, and, if convenient to New-York, through the year. Address A, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS AT Dolbear's Commercial Academy, 609 Broadway, become quick at figures, rapid business writers, and practical bookkeepers in one term.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; term opens April 5. Rev. ALONZA FLACK, A. M., Principal.

COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—A FIRST-class family school, Morris, Conn. For circulars address SAM'L M. ENSIGN, Principal.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen May 3.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY—BRIDGEport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

A LADY OF MUCH EXPERIENCE in teaching, having several hours disengaged, would like to exchange instruction for board; best of references. Address TEACHER, No. 21 127th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE MAPS OF THE
CENTRAL-AV.
AND
TREMONT LOTS
Are now ready at the office of
JOHN McCLAVE,
No. 44 Pine-st.

THEY ARE DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED
And at prices to suit everybody,
WITHOUT BEING
AFFECTED OR INFLATED
By the obnoxious gases and the unwholesome odor of the so-called
REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE SALESROOM.

FOR SALE.—A GOOD INVESTMENT AND a very cheap and pleasant home. The fine property situated on 17th-st., between 4th-av. Boulevard and 5th-av., South Brooklyn; brick house, eleven rooms, water, gas and heaters in; adjoining, three full lots with all kinds of fruit in fine bearing condition; whole premises in first-class order, surroundings excellent; possession May 1; price of whole property, being 100x100 feet, $13,500; only $5,000 cash; house and lot and extra lot, $10,500, $4,500 cash; house and lot alone, $9,000, $4,000 cash. H. R. FLETCHER, No. 150 Remsen-st., or A. PROVOST, No. 9 Court-st., Brooklyn.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON 5TH and 8th avs., opposite the Central Park.
Also, lots on 5th, Madison, 4th, Lexington and other avenues.
Also, lots on the streets adjacent to the Park.
Also, several desirable plots of lots on the Boulevard and Morning Side Park.
For sale by ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST NEW COTTAGE house west of Broadway on 108th-st.; two stories, extension and basement; a desirable residence; the 11th-av., the Boulevard and Broadway form a junction about 200 feet east of the premises, and about 50 feet west is the Riverside Park drive, and all in full view; also, Hudson River; price for lot and house, $6,500; possession May 1. Inquire on the premises.

$14.000—**THREE VERY HAND**some three-story high-stoop houses, with lots 15x50x100; half way between Madison and 4th avs.; one $14,000, cash $7,000; two $11,000 each, $4,000 cash; well built, in splendid order, immediate possession; equally near 5th-av. omnibus, 3d and 6th-av. cars; house and location that will please any one; built six years; No. 71 East 52d-st.; open all day.

STORE PROPERTY ON BROADway, Mercer, Greene, Wooster, Laurens, Thompson, Grand, Broome, Spring, Amity, Washington-place and in other desirable locations. Among the list will be found several desirable corners and large parcels. For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

$32,000—**IF SOLD AT ONCE,** for a first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, on 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; the house is beautifully frescoed and in first-rate order; terms easy. Permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st. Also a large number of others, desirably located, at prices to suit.

$17,000 FOR A FOUR-STORY English basement brown-stone house in West 22d-st., in good order; all improvements; neighborhood first-class; easy terms. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house on West 44th-st., 22x58x100; parlors, halls and stairs solid black walnut; terms easy. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 304 West 58th-st., first new house west of 8th-av., fronting Circle Boulevard and Central Park; hard wood doors and trimming; 21x56x100.5; will be sold low. LEROY CLARK, foot West 30th-st.

FOR SALE—ONE THREE AND ONE FOUR-story first-class high-stoop house on 53d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; doors, parlor trimming and stairs black walnut; plated furniture, &c.; complete. Apply on the premises of WAITE & BENJAMIN.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT THE furniture, the desirable brown-stone dwelling No. 137 East 59th-st., first house east of Lexington-av. Apply to E. GODFREY & SONS, No. 29 Spruce-st.

$24.000.—**A BEAUTIFUL LIT**tle brown-stone house, four-story high-stoop, black walnut finish, 37th-st., near Park-av. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE LOW—FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house in Seventh Ward, or will exchange for short date mortgages. Apply to owner, No. 19 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN,

On the northwest corner of Clinton and Lafayette avs., some of those elegant blocks of four-story high-stoop brown-stone front French-roof houses, 21, 22 and 23x48; lots 90 to 110 feet. The 23-foot house is a corner, with elegant bay window, southerly exposure. These houses have been built by days' work in the most thorough and substantial manner, under the supervision of the owner; all modern improvements replete; black-walnut front and vestibule doors, stairs and stair-casings of the most elegant design; black-walnut sash and polished plate glass; dining-room and halls wainscotted in black-walnut; independent laundry, two bath-rooms, three water-closets, eight wash-basins, butler's pantry, &c.; about eighteen rooms, twelve pantries, and any amount of drawers for table linen, &c.; hot-air furnaces; 15 to 20 minutes by Green-av. cars from Fulton Ferry, five to seven blocks from Prospect Park grand entrance. Price $25,000, $30,000 and $35,000, about one-half cash. Must be seen to be appreciated. Immediate possession. Apply on the premises to THOMAS FAGAN, Owner.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.—THE PROSpects are that real estate will close this Spring with an upward tendency, and that next Fall will witness renewed excitement and higher prices. Those who have purchased well located lots will find they have made profitable investments.

One of the best opportunities presented this Spring for safe and sure investment is offered by the sale of 65 lots in the Ninth and Twenty-first Wards, by WYCKOFF & LITTLE, on TUESDAY next, at the Exchange Salesroom, New-York. Get a map and examine for yourselves.

FORTY-TWO LOTS on the block bounded by PUTNAM-AV., JEFFERSON-ST. and HOWARD-AV., will be sold on TUESDAY, April 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, New-York, by Wyckoff & Little, auctioneers.

THE MAPS OF THE
CENTRAL-AV.
AND
TREMONT LOTS
Are now ready at the office of
JOHN McCLAVE,
No. 44 Pine-st.

THEY ARE DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED,
And at prices to suit everybody,
WITHOUT BEING
AFFECTED OR INFLATED
By the obnoxious gases and the unwholesome odor of the so-called
REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE SALESROOM.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, April 15, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the City Salesroom, Brooklyn, by WYCKOFF & LITTLE, auctioneers, in perfect order, new three-story and basement brick dwelling No. 59 Hunter-st., near Gates-av.; lot 22.6x100; house 20x40, with all the modern improvements; newly papered and painted throughout; front basement grained and papered with panel paper; back basement walls painted; front and back parlor newly papered with gilt paper; walls tinted; library-rooms off the hall papered in red and green library paper; second and third floors all newly papered; halls papered with scenic marble and varnished; woodwork newly painted; house is connected with sewer, has hot and cold water, gas and fixtures, range, basement heater, good cellar, &c.; house newly painted front and rear; immediate possession. The house will be open, and a person there to show it, from 8 to 10 A. M. and from 3 to 5 P. M. This property is in a good location in the vicinity of Dr. Duryea's Church. Full particulars can be obtained at WYCKOFF & LITTLE'S, No. 151 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and No. 74 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HANDSOME two-story and French-roof house, with bay windows and tower; frame filled; all improvements; built for owner's use; location the best in Brooklyn; near Prospect Park; house 34.6x41; lot 59x127; lowest price, $21,000; cash $10,000, balance in five years. Apply on the premises, Warren-st., north side, between New-York and Nostrand avs.

$6,500.—**NEW HOUSE, WITH** TWO lots, Jefferson-st., Brooklyn, for sale on easy terms: two-story and attic, 20x32, with extension, 12x20; all filled in; marble mantels, gas and water-pipes; ten finished rooms; terms easy. Inquire of W. A. FITCH, No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT AUCTION.—No. 92 1st-place and six lots will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, 15th inst., at the City Salesroom, Brooklyn, by WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Auctioneers. The dwelling is three-story brown-stone front, 26x70 feet, with all the modern improvements; the grounds are well laid out, with fountain, shrubbery, &c. Maps and particulars may be obtained of BIGGS & BARR, No. 75 Nassau-st., New-York, or of the auctioneers.

FOR SALE—IN CUMBERLAND-ST., OPPOsite Washington Park, Brooklyn, two five-story brown-stone houses, and three on Clermont-av., between Green and Fulton avs. Inquire on premises. T. B. JACKSON.

FOR SALE—CLINTON-AV., BROOKLYN—A desirable three-story and extension brick house, containing all improvements; very cheap. Apply to GLASS & LINDSAY, Fulton-av., corner Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

NINE LOTS ON LAFAYETTE-AV.—Being the entire front on the north side, between Graham-st. and Kent-av., will be sold at auction, on TUESDAY, April 13, at the Exchange Salesroom, New-York, by WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Auctioneers. This is one of the finest blocks of lots remaining vacant on Lafayette-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP—A nice cottage house, eight rooms, two lots and fine stable, at West Hoboken; twenty minutes from Hoboken Ferry. Apply to JOHN B. McGEORGE, No. 1 New-st., care of S. R. Jacobs.

ECHO POINT.—TEN ACRES, LOCATED at New-Rochelle, most charming place on Long Island Sound, $30,000; water front worth the money. Terms to suit purchaser. CHARLES LELAND, Metropolitan Hotel.

A NEW AND MODERN TWO-STORY and extension house, nine rooms, coal and wood-house; 1¼ acres land; beautifully located, fine view, near depot at Spring Valley, Northern Railroad. $7,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

CENTRAL-AV., ¾ MILE FROM McCOMB'S Dam, 10 or 25 acres, beautifully located, high ground, for sale very cheap; terms to suit for exchange for City property. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT CARMANSVILLE, (152D-st.,) near St. Nicholas-av., a handsome residence, with six lots of ground; house 50 feet front; hot and cold water, and all improvements; private stable, &c. DYE & CURTISS, No. 506 6th-av.

AT ELIZABETH.—J. M. MEEKER OFfers the best bargains in houses, lots and plots of ground from 10 to 100 acres, in vicinity of the city. Descriptive list sent free. Nos. 78 Cedar-st., New-York, and 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, ON STATEN ISLAND—A large brick house, Italian style with ten acres of land; hot and cold water through the house, with gas and all modern improvements; green-house and stables. The grounds are laid out with shrubbery, forest trees, and abound with the choicest fruits. These premises are among the finest on the Island, commanding a beautiful view of the Bay, Hudson and East Rivers, and situated at Clifton, about five minutes' walk from the ferry. Inquire of C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, No. 115 Broadway.

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By the obnoxious gases and the unwholesome odor of the so-called
REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE SALESROOM.

PEREMPTORY SALE—OF ONE OF THE best finished mansions in the vicinity of New-York, State of New-York, 100x70 feet, 2½ stories high; richly frescoed throughout by an Italian artist; built by days' work for one of the leading bankers of New-York; hot and cold water and other conveniences of a first-class city residence; conservatory (heated by steam) containing a large collection of choice flowers; an excellent fish pond; all necessary outbuildings; about 30 acres of land, 10 of which are a pear orchard of the choicest varieties; 5 acres in peach, apple and garden; 5 acres around the house planted with evergreens and rare imported trees and shrubs; balance in lawn—all of which is in the very highest state of cultivation.

This property will be sold for forty per cent. of the cost; furniture, carriage, horses, &c., if required; about an hour's ride by Erie Railway; commutation, 22 cents per day; within three minutes' ride of depot; unsurpassed view of mountain and valley; no fever and ague and no mosquitoes. For terms apply to JOHN MACK, No. 27 Howard-st.

FOR SALE—ON LAKE MOHEGAN, WESTchester County, four miles from Peekskill, nine miles south of Lake Mahopac, and adjoining the residence of G. Merle, Esq., of Brooklyn, large Swiss cottage, containing 12 rooms, kitchen, laundry, hot and cold water, bath room, &c.; carriage-house with five stalls and three finished rooms for servants; ice-house filled. On the lake there is a dock, boat and bath-house; grounds, which consist of 7½ acres, are tastefully laid out with every variety of shrubbery, ornamental and fruit trees, and commands an extended view of the mountain scenery and lake; never-failing wells of excellent water; also, the furniture if desired; possession given immediately. For price, permit and views, apply to P. C. HARMON, No. 171 Broadway, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE LINE OF THE NEW-Jersey Central Railroad, 31 miles from New-York; seven trains each way daily, 1½ miles from Boundbrook Depot, a very desirable country place, containing eight acres of choice land, plenty of fruit, a good orchard of choice apples, and a young orchard set out of choice apples and pears; plenty of small fruit; house, carriage-house, barn, farmer's dwelling, &c., all fenced, in good order; under drained; location first-class; on the turnpike road leading from Boundbrook to New-Brunswick and fronting on the Raritan River; free from mosquitoes, and perfectly healthy. Price, including tools, wagons, &c., $5,000. Inquire of C. J. FISHER, No. 272 Washington-av., Brooklyn, or No. 60 South-st., corner Wall, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO BEAUTIful French-roof houses just finished, containing parlor, dining-room, library and kitchen on first floor, six sleeping-rooms and bath-room on second floor, hot and cold water, range, heaters, gas, &c.

Lots 80x200, beautifully laid out, and well stocked with shrubbery and fruit; location healthy; two minutes' walk from depot and only twenty minutes' ride on Northern Railroad to New-York.

Also two cottage houses, beautifully finished and very convenient for small families, near the depot; rent moderate. Inquire of the owner at English Neighborhood, N. J., or at his office, No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York. S. N. MARSH.

FOR SALE.—PAYABLE BY INSTALLMENTS OR OTHERWISE.—Well-located lots in Westchester County, near Harlem River, Harlem Railroad Depot, and only 1½ miles from the Central Park; accessible at all times during the day by four different routes, and every quarter hour all night. A desirable opportunity for one of moderate means to invest in real estate, which offers far greater inducements than any savings bank. Apply to W. E. Rider, No. 51 Broad-st., or at the office of Rider & Conkling, near Harlem Railroad Depot, Mott Haven.

AT NYACK ON THE HUDSON—A DElightful residence, containing 14 rooms, with every modern improvement, commanding a magnificent inland and river view; barn, stable, carriage-house, &c.; two acres, handsomely improved; fruit and shade in abundance; the owner being desirous of realizing, will sell for cash the entire property, including handsome furniture, horses, carriages, sleigh, harness, garden implements, &c., for the low price of $30,000. JOSEPH MASON, No. 27 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ROSELLE, N. J., ONE HOUR from City Hall, two miles beyond Elizabeth, on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, a first-class village residence, two-story and Mansard roof, (new,) built by day's work in the best manner; has range and furnace, water closets, stationery tubs, ten rooms, dressing and bath, large open attic, cellar under whole house, with half acre of ground; an additional half acre on each side of house, making an acre and a half plot, can be had if required. For further particulars, apply to A. M. PENTZ, No. 43 Pine-st.

AT BAY SIDE, ON LITTLE NECK Bay, L. I.—House and five acres of ground, well fruited; house with all the modern conveniences, gas and water throughout, furnace, &c.; carriage-house, boat-house and other outbuildings, all in good order; being a most desirable residence for Winter and Summer; within a short distance of the City by railroad or steamboat; terms easy. Apply to LAWRENCE & OAKLEY, No. 11 Pine-st., JOS. B. PARSONS, No. 79 Cedar-st., or WOODWARD, LAWRENCE & CO., No. 314 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A THREE-story basement and attic house, with all modern improvements, fronting on VanVorst-square, Jersey City; rent, $850. Also, three cottage-houses, situated at the junction of Monticello and Bergen avs., South Bergen; rent, $225 to $430. Inquire of L. D. LANDRINE, on Fairmount-av., near the premises, or at No. 225 Grove-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, FOR A small family, a genteel and commodious unfurnished or furnished house, with pleasant grounds; must be in a pleasant and healthy locality, not more than 1½ hours from New-York City Hall; rent must be reasonable. Answer to receive attention must give description and rent for the year. Address Box No. 3,943 Post Office.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—HOUSE AND LOT for sale or to let, six minutes' walk from depot, or four minutes' from horse-cars. The house has 11 rooms, 5 marble mantels, and cistern water in the kitchen; price $9,000, or to let $900; terms easy. Inquire at No. 20 Frankfort-st., N. Y., on Monday, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. H. A. RAINS.

FOR SALE—IN SOUTH BERGEN, A NEATly-finished two-story and basement house, 20x40, lot 133, with balconies front and rear; marble mantels, gas pipes and water in the house; on reasonable terms; price $4,000. Apply at J. STRICKLAND'S, No. 259 9th-av.

FOR SALE—AT CLIFTON, S. I., ONE HOUR from Wall-st., an elegant villa; 14 acres; abundance of fruit; excellent flower and vegetable garden; house completely furnished for immediate occupancy; commodious stable; 3 horses, 4 carriages, milch cows, poultry, &c.; $26,000. FAY BROS., No. 62 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—ONE hour from New-York, a fine residence, 37x30, extension 18x24, carriage-house, and 3½ acres of land; magnificent extended view, lawn, &c.; $15,500. L. FREEMAN, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.

$6.000.—**FLUSHING, L. I.,** HOUSE 24x32, lot 50x148 feet, containing ten rooms, on Sanford, fifth house east of Bown-av., five minutes' walk from depot. Apply on the premises. J. B. ACKERMAN.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY COLLECTION OFFICE.—Debts collected in all parts of Westchester County, and prompt returns made; first-class reference given. Address COUNSELOR, No. 126 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 11¾ ACRES, WITH a substantial two-story house and barn, near Mount Vernon, Westchester County. For particulars apply to C. W. C. DREHER, No. 214 Bowery.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN A BEAUTIFUL place, near Stamford, with a fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply to JACOB MENDEL, New-Haven Depot, 27th-st.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—THE ATTENtion of buyers is invited to building lots of any desirable size and location, for sale, at Bergen Point, N. J. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, No. 67 William-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

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REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE SALESROOM.

TO LET—AT SUMMIT, N. J., 1½ HOURS from New-York, a dwelling-house containing 11 rooms, with stable and nearly half acre land, near railway station; rent $700; possession immediately. Apply to J. EDGAR, No. 33 Nassau-st., New-York, or WM. LITTELL at Summit.

TO LET—A COTTAGE WITH EIGHT ROOMS, cellar, barn, and three acres of ground attached, in Castleton, Staten Island, 15 minutes' walk from Factoryville Ferry; very healthy location and fine views; rent $600. Apply to JOSE MANZANEDO, No. 8 Cedar-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—In Norwalk, Conn., beautifully situated, overlooking the town and Long Island Sound; one of the most healthy locations in New-England; plenty of ground; terms reasonable. Address Box No. 271 Post Office, Norwalk, Conn.

COTTAGE TO RENT—AT CLIFTON, Staten Island, within ten minutes' walk of Vanderbilt Landing, and within three minutes' walk of the horse cars; a Gothic cottage and stable; the house contains eight rooms. Rent $600. Apply to E. S. TOWNSEND, No. 527 Broadway.

TO LET—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, MIDway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, in view of the Bay, a very desirable first-class furnished house for six months. Apply at No. 91 Columbia-st. before 9 A. M. or after 6 P. M., or at No. 258 Broadway, New-York, office of Home Life Insurance Company.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the elegant white-stone basement house No. 51 St. Mark's-place, for many years the residence of a well-known physician; has twenty rooms and modern improvements. Apply to J. A. RUTHVEN, No. 33 Nassau-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A THREE-story English basement house, with all the modern improvements, eleven rooms. Apply to B. H. TAYLOR, No. 5 Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT PATERSON, N. J., A LARGE frame dwelling, containing about 15 rooms; gas and water through the house, with bath-room, stationary tubs, and other modern conveniences; a good stable and about three acres of lawn with the house; situate on York-av., about half a mile from the depot. Rent $1,000 per annum. For particulars, inquire of JOHN J. BROWN, First National Bank.
PATERSON, April 9, 1869.

TO LET—ELEGANT SUBURBAN MANSION; to rent either for the Summer or one year, furnished or unfurnished, situated on Crescent-av., South Bergen, being a first-class house, Italian style, with modern improvements; 14 rooms and good cellar; one acre of ground handsomely laid out; trees, flowers and shrubbery; none but desirable tenants need apply. Inquire on the premises, or of C. S. HUNTOON, No. 16 Chambers-st.

CHEAP.—**TO LET, FURNISHED**—Castle Eden, West Morrisania, ten minutes' walk from Melrose Station; thirty minutes by steam from 26th-st. Station; ten minutes' walk from salt water bathing, &c.; 6 acres, 15 rooms, gas, water, furnace, plenty of shade, elegantly furnished; $3,000 per annum. Apply to the owner, D. McMAHON, No. 13 Chambers-st.

AT NEWARK—THREE NEW COTTAGES, forty minutes from City, on Clinton-av.; high ground, splendid view, one acre land, every variety of fruit and shrubbery; French slate roof, twelve rooms, every modern convenience; surroundings first-class; city cars pass property. All at reduced prices if sold in few days. Apply to PESHINE, No. 30 Barclay-st., New-York, or at No. 673 Broad-st., Newark.

AT TREMONT, WESTCHESTER CO.—To let, two cottage houses in good order, eight rooms, fine cellar, gas, and water in kitchen; in Washington-av., three minutes' walk from depot; neighborhood first-class; rent $660 per annum each. Inquire at the office of HERRING & HALL, Morris-st., near depot.

TO LET—AT CAZENOVIA, N. Y., A BEAUtiful Summer residence, having two parlors, dining-room, seven bedrooms, servants' rooms, ice-house filled, large barn, garden and five acres, for two years; near the lake, boating, fishing, &c. Apply to A. K. COGSWELL, No. 34 Wall-st., or by mail to J. C. VAN RENSSELAER.

TO LET—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, A FINE house, handsomely located on the corner of Winyah-av. and White Plains road, (opposite the residence of George G. Sickles,) containing twelve rooms; also one house, containing eight rooms, desirable for a small family. Apply to J. P. ROBINSON, New-Rochelle.

BROOKLYN.—TO LET—NO. 234 WASHINGton-st., near Johnson, three-story brick, all improvements, and within five minutes of three ferries; rent $850, payable quarterly in advance. Can be seen from 6 to 8 P. M., or inquire of the owner, at No. 389 Broadway, New-York, during the day. Would sell for $9,000, half cash, balance on mortgage.

TO LET—AT BAY RIDGE, WITHIN twenty-five minutes of Wall-st. Ferry, (constant communication per Bay Ridge ferry-boat or Brooklyn cars,) a very handsome Anglo-Italian villa, delightfully situated amid one acre of pleasure grounds; good sea view, with stabling, coach-house, &c. Apply to E. ARMSTRONG, No. 62 Reade-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT NEWARK, N. J.—An elegant brown-stone front house; centrally located, 12 rooms, newly furnished; all modern conveniences; two minutes from depot. Apply to BIGSBY, HOPE & CO., No. 45 Murray-st., New-York.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, in a row of ten brown-stone houses, delightfully situated on the south side of 78th-st., one block east of the Park; lot 102 feet deep.
RICHARD WILLIAMSON,
President Bull's Head Bank.

TO LET—AT MORRISANIA, THREE-STORY and cellar house; three-quarters acre of land; one-half minute's walk from depot; rent $60 per month; immediate possession. Also, two and a half-story cottage on 4th-st.; one minute from depot; rent $35. WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN LAFAYETTE-AV., BROOKLYN, fourth house west of Throop-av.—Cottage house; eight rooms; large cellar; gas, bath, hot and cold water, stationary tubs, &c.; possession immediately; rent, $550. Apply to owner on premises.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT CLIFTON, STAten Island, a large house, beautifully situated at the Narrows, one mile from the steamboat landing; eight acres of land. Address Box No. 435 New-York Post Office.

FULLY FURNISHED HOUSE TO rent at Portchester, near the depot, 9 rooms; lawn, one acre, well shaded, garden and stable; rent $900. L. M. DAVENPORT, No. 132 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

TO LET—TO A RESPECTABLE FAMILY, A new and convenient dwelling-house, beautifully situated on high ground, in Hudson City, and only 15 minutes' walk from the Hoboken Ferries. Inquire at No. 51 Hudson-av., near Franklin-st. Rent moderate.

COUNTRY PLACE TO LET ON BLOOMingdale road, about half a mile south of Manhattanville; pleasant Summer and Winter residence; to let very low, to a private family only. Apply at No. 51 5th-av.

TO LET IN NORWALK, CONN.—A DEsirable house, pleasantly located, within five minutes' walk of the horse cars, with about two acres of land attached; house ready for occupancy about 20th of April. Inquire of JAMES MITCHELL, Norwalk.

TO LET—AT LOW RENT, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, a four-story brown-stone house in 35th-st., near Park-av.; private family.
VAN ZANDT BROS. & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

TO LET—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A FURnished house, 1½ miles from depot; garden, fruit, carriage-house, &c. Rent, $125 per month. Apply to K. M. TUTTLE, No. 20 Broad-st., New-York.

TO LET—TWO HOUSES ON NORTH SIDE of 20th-st., about 100 feet east of Broadway; fine location for business. Apply to M. DIEFENDORF, No. 14 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, West 19th-st.; has furnace and all modern conveniences, gas fixtures, &c.; good neighborhood; rent $1,400. SMITH & MEAD, No. 400 8th-av.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—NO. 188 GATES-av., near Classon-av., a very elegantly finished three-story brick house, high stoop. Apply therein.

HOUSES TO RENT CHEAP—FROM $600 to $2,000. W. E. BRINCKERHOFF & CO., No. 681 6th-av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

THE CITY HOTEL,

Providence, R. I., to lease for a term of years. This is the leading hotel, in the best possible location, on Broad-st., and in the centre of business; it contains 122 rooms, including parlors, drawing-rooms, billiard-rooms, office, &c.; a grand opening for a hotel keeper, as it will command all first-class travel and permanent boarders; a fine chance to make money, as there is not, and will not be for a number of years, any other first-class hotel in this city.
Address WILLIAM BARSTOW, Providence, R. I.

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TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a small office on the third story, and a larger one on the fourth story.
Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier *Times* Office.

FOR RENT—THE UNION BUILDINGS, AT the intersection of E-st. and Pennsylvania-av., Washington; the buildings contain 40 finished rooms, and foundation walls in rear for 100 more; the lot is 70 feet front on E-st., and 159½ feet deep, and the location is the most desirable in Washington for a hotel kept on the European plan; the premises will be put on long lease. For particulars inquire of GEORGE H. DURYEA, No. 48 Pine-st., at James B. Taylor's office, or of the owner at the Ebbett House, Washington.
O. B. MATTESON.

BOWERY PROPERTY TO LET OR LEASE—Will be altered to suit the requirements of the tenants; an excellent stand for carpet or furniture trade, for which it has been occupied for 15 years; the premises are large, building covering all. Inquire of owner, J. B. COTTE, No. 133 Bowery.

TO LET OR FOR SALE CHEAP—A fine house and lot and stable, all in fine order; house contains 11 rooms, heater and water; location, Tremont, forty minutes from 26th-st., and less than five minutes from depot. Apply to Dr. J. N. PRIOR, No. 334 Bowery.

"STORES TO LET."—A DESIRABLE store in 8th-st., near Broadway to let; suitable for most any business; one of the finest stores in the City for a first-class merchant tailor. E. G. LOCKE, No. 141 8th-st., (Steck's Building.)

TO LET—FOUR CORNER BASEMENTS well located on good business streets in New-York and Brooklyn; first-class locations for trunk-makers, &c. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, No. 316 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, up stairs.

NO. 747 BROADWAY AND MERCER-ST.—To lease, the store and basement of No. 747 Broadway, now being extended through to Mercer-st.; 26 by 200 feet. And also the lofts on Mercer-st. Apply to S. HOLMES, No. 767 Broadway.

TO LET—TWO FRONT OFFICES ON THE first floor of the house No. 2 New Chambers-st. Apply on the premises, or to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 18 4th-av.

STORE NO. 600 BROADWAY TO rent, very low; recently fitted up; good business stand for clothing, dry goods, &c.; fixtures for sale, cheap. BENNETT & CO.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET.—Stores and lofts, Nos. 478 and 480 Broadway. Inquire of H. BLUNT, No. 484 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY FIRE-proof store No. 51 Cortlandt-st. Apply to J. SCHERMERHORN, No. 64 Broadway, Room No. 28.

WAREHOUSES TO LET OR LEASE.—The warehouses Nos. 102 and 104 Greenwich-st. Apply to COUDERT BROTHERS, No. 49 Wall-st.

TO DRY GOODS AND CARPET DEALERS.—To let, a first-class store on 8th-av. Apply to WILLIAM WEST, No. 142 West 12th-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—STEADY, at low prices; fine light; at No. 114 Cliff-st. Apply at No. 108 Cliff-st.

BROADWAY.—STORE TO LET; ALSO, OFfices, rooms and lofts over Nos. 636 and 638 Broadway. Apply to C. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place; three offices on third floor. Apply at Treasurer's office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—TWO STORES, NO. 60 FULTON-ST., together or separate; also a second loft and an office.

THREE LOFTS TO LET—FREDERICK STEVENS, No. 9 Gold-st., New-York.

STORE TO LET—NO. 63 BLEECKER-ST., near Broadway. Apply on the premises.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

PLEASANT OFFICES,
(WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE DESIRABLE)
In the Building - - No. 254 Broadway.
OPPOSITE THE CITY HALL,
(Single or in suites.)
TO LET OR LEASE.
Possession 1st of May, or earlier if desired. Apply at office of
Home Life Insurance Co., 258 Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

THE MAPS OF THE
CENTRAL-AV.
AND
TREMONT LOTS
Are now ready at the office of
JOHN McCLAVE,
No. 44 Pine-st.

THEY ARE DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED
And at prices to suit everybody,
WITHOUT BEING
AFFECTED OR INFLATED
By the obnoxious gases and unwholesome odor of the so-called
REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE SALESROOM.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO LEASE of a private family a furnished sitting-room and bed-room, or one large room, without board; location in the vicinity of 5th-av. and 23d-st.; if suited would take them for a year. Address, stating location, terms, &c., T. P. C., Box 4,863 New-York Post Office.

A FAMILY OF FOUR ADULTS WISH to secure from May 1, and of a private family, part of a house suitable for housekeeping; a first-class neighborhood is required. Address, stating terms and full particulars, M. F., Studio Building, No. 51 West 10th-st.

AN EXPERIENCED HOUSEKEEPER would like to rent a furnished house, in country or City, and would like the family to receive board in payment; reference required and given. Address TRUTH, Box No. 435 Post Office, Pittsfield, Mass.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE ROOMS, UNfurnished, on a first or second floor; with a dressmaker or dentist preferred; between 4th and 6th avs., and between 10th and 20th sts.; terms must be moderate. Address M. D. W., Station D, Post Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house, for a small private family. Address, stating terms and locality, Box No. 4,400 Post Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PEREMPTORY SALE.

JAMES M. MILLER

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON

MONDAY, APRIL 12,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT EXCHANGE SALESROOM,

NO. 111 BROADWAY,

80

VALUABLE CITY LOTS

AND

WATER FRONTS

AT ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIFTH-ST.,

Washington Heights,

Fronting on 10th-av., Boulevard and Harlem River.

This property is situated within a few hundred feet of the junction of all the avenues and boulevards, and within six blocks of four churches, schools, &c., &c.

The location of the property is unrivaled, and no finer view of the surrounding country can be found on the island.

Title perfect. Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

For maps and particulars apply to the auctioneer,

NO. 28 PINE-ST.,

OR TO G. LESPINASSE, NO. 35 JOHN-ST.

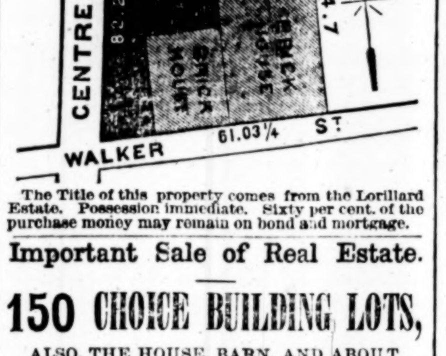
MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

Valuable Business Property.

197 FEET FRONTAGE ON

CANAL, CENTRE AND WALKER STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, April 13, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, TO DIVIDE A PARTNERSHIP INTEREST, all that valuable business property, with buildings thereon, situated on Canal, Centre and Walker sts., as shown in the annexed diagram:



The Title of this property comes from the Lorillard Estate. Possession immediate. Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Important Sale of Real Estate.

150 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS,

ALSO, THE HOUSE, BARN, AND ABOUT

FOUR ACRES OF LAND,

On Clifton av., adjoining the residence of E. P. Sanger, Esq.,

AT PLAINFIELD, N. J.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.,
OF NEW-YORK, AND
HARRIOTT, VAIL & CO.,
OF PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
AUCTIONEERS,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, APRIL 20, AT 1 P. M., ON THE PREMISES:

The well-known property at Plainfield, Union County, N. J., comprising about 150 villa sites and building plots of beautiful land in the finest part of Plainfield, situate on 4th and 5th sts., and on Clinton and Lexington avs.

ALSO, the house, barn and about 4 acres adjoining the residence of E. P. Sanger, Esq. Each plot is divided into 4 lots, 25x150 each, and will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers. All lots offered will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. The above-mentioned property is too well known to require a long description, being on high, dry and healthy ground. The soil is a rich sandy loam, adapted especially to fruit and garden vegetables. The surroundings are owned by such parties as will insure the erection of none but first-class residences. For maps, particulars and free passes for the day of sale, apply to HARRIOTT, VAIL & CO., Plainfield, N. J., or to the autioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., N. Y.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ESTATE OF ROBERT SMITH, ESQ.

NEWARK LOTS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 15, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

One hundred fine building lots on and near the NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD AND MONTCLAIR CAR RAILROAD, ON THE OLD ROAD TO BLOOMFIELD, AND ON HILLSIDE, SMITH AND HARVEST STS., adjoining the City of Newark on the town line. Splendid property. Sixty per cent. can remain on mortgage for three years. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

THE MAPS OF THE
CENTRAL-AV.
AND
TREMONT LOTS
Are now ready at the office of
JOHN McCLAVE,
No. 44 Pine-st.

THEY ARE DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED
And at prices to suit everybody,
WITHOUT BEING
AFFECTED OR INFLATED
By the obnoxious gases and the unwholesome odor of the so-called
REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE SALESROOM.

REWARDS.

REWARD.

$1,000 reward will be paid for the recovery of TWO CASES SILK GOODS, containing white satins, 16 inches, also colored silks, 15 and 18½ inches wide, stolen from cart No. 55, on the 2d inst., or $500 for either of them. Apply to HENRY BARBEY & CO., No. 64 Leonard-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. LA BLANCH, THE GREAT UNrivaled and scientific medical clairvoyant and seeress of the nineteenth century, can be consulted on past, present and future, lucky numbers, likeness of future husband or wife; the wonderful Persian charm or amulet causes love and speedy marriage. Residence and office No. 115 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—BEGINS AT 8.
(Late Pike's, corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.)
JAMES FISK, Jr.......PROPRIETOR
C. W. TAYLEURE.......MANAGER
A SIGNAL TRIUMPH—THIRD WEEK.
CROWDED! THE TEMPEST, THE TEMPEST, THE TEMPEST, CROWDED!

The success of this exquisite poem has richly confirmed the manager's reliance upon the cultivated taste of the Metropolis. Thronged audiences acknowledge the charm of Shakespeare's genius, and approve with spontaneous applause the correctness of the critical judgment which proclaimed this production "matchless in beauty."

PROSPERO by the eminent American artist
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT.
Mr. FRANK MAYO.........as.........FERDINAND
Mr. WILLIAM DAVIDGE....as.........CALIBAN
THE MORLACCHI GRAND BALLET TROUPE,
the best now in Europe or America.
THRILLING SINKING-SHIP SCENE.
PRICES—75 cents, $1, $1 50, and 30 cents.
MATINEE PRICES.—Admission 50 cents; children, 30 cents; orchestra, $1; family circle, 25 cents.
Seats secured at the box office, at No. 701 Broadway, and the Erie Railway office, 23d-st., junction of 5th-av. and Broadway.
A TEMPEST MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
MESSRS. SIMPSON, WOOD & COLVILLE'S
GRAND PANTOMIMIC COMBINATION,
will have the honor of appearing on MONDAY EVENING, April 26, in the burlesque pantomime of
The very best { ROBINSON CRUSOE ROBINSON CRUSOE ROBINSON CRUSOE } pantomime ever produced,
which will be produced upon a scale of grandeur and completeness never before attempted in this country. CHARACTERS—All special features, engaged in Europe expressly for this establishment. SCENERY—All new, designed and painted for this production by the great artist, Mr. JAMES ROBERTS. COSTUMES and PROPERTIES all new, expressly manufactured and imported. Musical Director, the celebrated Mr. F. W. Humphreys. The whole under the personal supervision and direction of M. H. SIMPSON, Esq., proprietor and manager of the Theatre Royal, Birmingham. Full particulars will be immediately announced.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.......Director
MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
A MAGNIFICENT PROGRAMME
OF DASHING HORSEMANSHIP
AND STARTLING ACROBATIC FEATS,
introducing
THE BEST RIDERS,
THE MOST ACCOMPLISHED ACROBATS,
THE FINEST GYMNASTS
AND THE MOST COMICAL CLOWNS
IN THE WORLD!
THE WONDERFUL DOG HECTOR
IN AN ACT OF EQUESTRIANISM.
THE ENTIRE MAMMOTH TROUPE
IN BRILLIANT AND DIVERSIFIED
SCENES IN THE CIRCLE.

GYMNACYCLIDIUM.
GRAND VELOCIPEDE EXHIBITION AND TRIAL OF SKILL.
An elaborate silver-mounted Pickering Velocipede, costing $250, to be awarded by the
PEARSALL BROTHERS,
next THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at their
NEW AND HANDSOME VELOCIPEDE ACADEMY,
Apollo Building, Broadway and 28th-st.
"Peerless," the Ladies Bicycle, every evening.
Admission, THURSDAY EVENING, 50c.
Usual exhibitions every evening at 8 o'clock.
MUSIC IN ATTENDANCE.
Admission 25 cents. Tickets for sale at the office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—DESIRABLE APARTMENTS, home attention with experienced medical care and nursing, may be secured by a respectable lady previous to and during expected illness, in a small, unobtrusive private family, without children or boarders. Meals served in room if desired. Apply at No. 247 (old No. 171) East 35th-st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TO A gentleman and wife, with one or two children, a second floor, partly furnished if required, containing five rooms, with gas, hot and cold water; references required. Inquire on the premises, No. 77 East 85th-st., near 3d-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY JUST REMOVing into a new brown-stone house on 42d-st., have a fine large room which they would let, with board, to two young gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife; house has all the modern improvements; references exchanged. Address M. C., Station G.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARlor and bedroom heretofore occupied by a member of the Union Club, to let to a gentleman, with or without breakfast. At No. 248 4th-av., near 20th-st. Also a small upper room.

WANTED—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, with good board, for gentleman and wife; permanent if suited; location between 4th and 20th sts., west side. Address, stating terms, PUTNAM, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

TO LET—NICELY FURNISHED, THE ENtire second floor, one room on third and front basement in private house No. 228 West 11th-st., to a small first-class family. Call from 11 to 6.

NO. 313 WEST 22D-ST.—HANDSOME large rooms, single or en suite, with board for families; also single rooms for gentlemen; house large and commodious; terms moderate.

NO. 100 EAST 29TH-ST., CORNER OF 4th-av.—Two very nicely furnished rooms, together or separate, without board; no May moving.

NO. 76 BARROW-ST., NEAR HUDSON.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, suitable for one or two gentlemen; no moving in May.

NO. 36 WEST 10TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Large and small rooms, with board, handsomely furnished.

NO. 29 WEST 32D-ST.—A HANDSOME suite of rooms to let with first-class board. References exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTments to let to gentlemen only at No. 242 4th-av., opposite Dr. Bellows' Church.

TO LET—TWO VERY FINE PARLORS AND two basements, with gas and water, near Hamilton Ferry, No. 55 Carrol-st.

NO. 149TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH-AV. AND University-place.—Rooms on second and third floor, with board; references exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT ORANGE JUNCtion, N. J., near depot; rooms for families or gentlemen, with board; Main-st., second house north of Cherry-st., Orange Junction.

RAILROADS.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN TIME.
ONLY ONE DAY'S STAGING BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO.
SEVEN DAYS TRAVEL FROM THE MISSOURI RIVER TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN.
For through tickets and full particulars apply to
WELLS FARGO & CO.,
No. 84 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.

For Bremen and Copenhagen, via Cowes, taking passengers to Havre, London, Hamburg and Gothenburg. The splendid first-class side-wheel passenger steamers of the line will leave Pier No. 42 North River on SATURDAYS.
OCEAN QUEEN, C. SEABURY, Commander...April 17
ARIEL, A. G. JONES, Commander..........May 8
Rates of Passage to Cowes or Bremen—First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25, gold.
The accommodations of the OCEAN QUEEN for first-class passengers are unequaled for comfort, and she was a favorite ship with passengers to Europe while running on the route to Havre. Passengers are requested to examine her before engaging passage elsewhere.
Apply to RUGER BROS., General Agents.
For freight, at No. 103 Pearl-st. | For passage, at No. 40 Broadway.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.
The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS.........April 19
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN.........May 8
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, April 22,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.........April 15
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau,)..April 22
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.........April 29
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL....VAILL...Saturday, April 17
GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER..Saturday, April 24.
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP ENGLAND, THOMPSON,
Will leave SATURDAY, April 17, at 9 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular sidewheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail THURSDAY, April 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River.
Cabin passage reduced to $15.
Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail April 22.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 252 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
CLOSE OF THE SEASON,
Sole Lessee and Director.......J. GRAU
MONDAY, April 12, 159th representation and last night but one of Opera Bouffe,
LA VIE PARISIENNE—LIFE IN PARIS.
TUESDAY—LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON, and 160th representation of Opera Bouffe at the Theatre Francais since Oct. 5.
LAST TIME OF LA VIE PARISIENNE.
This last representation will be given for the benefit of M. BECKERS
WITH ITS UNRIVALED CAST AND
DEBUT OF THE EMINENT PRIMA DONNA,
DORA HARRIS,
sister to the operatic star of LES ITALIENS, PARIS, who will sing, during the entre-actes, aria, "Trovatore," and "Ben Ridiculo Valse," Arditi.
The management trusts that the close of this successful season will be on a scale of brilliancy equal to its great merits.
Rose-Bell, Desclauzas, Rizarelli, Guerretti, Carrier, Beckers, Genot, Deligne, Mussay, and the entire strength of the company.
The company will open on WEDNESDAY in Philadelphia.

FRENCH THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 14,
A BENEFIT
performance for the widow and children of the late Humphrey Bland, Esq., under the supervision of A. Oakey Hall, John R. Brady, Frank E. Howe, Theodore M. Barnes, Samuel G. Courtney, George W. Blunt, Daniel Butterfield, Gunning S. Bedford, S. L. M. Barlow, John J. Bradley, Samuel B. Garvin, Lawrence B. Jerome, John K. Hackett, Egbert L. Viele, James F. Hall, William Winter and many others, at which will be produced, by the author's cheerful consent, Augustin Daly's picturesque drama of
GRIFFITH GAUNT;
OR, JEALOUSY,
with the following famous original cast:
KATE PEYTON..........Miss ROSE EYTINGE
(As originally acted by her.)
SIR GEO. NEVILLE..........Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL
(Both by the kind permission of Mr. Wallack.)
THE CHIEF JUSTICE.........Mr. MARK SMITH
(His original part.)
(By permission of Mr. Edwin Booth.)
TOM LEICESTER..........Mr. LEWIS BAKER
(His original part.)
RYDER..........Mrs. MARIA WILKINS
(Her original part.)
GRIFFITH GAUNT..........Mr. D. H. HARKINS
(Having kindly volunteered.)
MERCY VINT..........Miss BLANCHE GREY
(As originally acted by her.)
FATHER FRANCIS..........Mr. E. F. TAYLOR
(His original part.)
JANE FROST..........Mrs. H. BLAND
(Her original part.)
Other parts by Miss Saidee Cole, Mrs. Reeve, Mr. Rooney, Mr. Henderson, Dennison, Newton, Cowan, &c., all kindly volunteering. In the
FAIR SCENE
the leading features will be revived, including
THE ORIGINAL PIG-RACE
and the celebrated premieres-danseuses
THE RIGL SISTERS
will appear by permission of Mr. T. E. Morris.
"English Country Dancing. The Sack Race and the Pig Race, with the original Pig, &c."
THE ORIGINAL MUSIC,
by Mr. H. Tissington, will be performed, with other choice operatic selections, under the leadership of
MR. ANTHONY RIEFFE,
of the Olympic Theatre, by kind permission of Mr. James E. Hayes.
PRICES:
PARQUET SEATS..........$1 00
DRESS CIRCLE.......... 75
FAMILY CIRCLE.......... 50
PROSCENIUM BOXES.......... 10 00
PRIVATE CIRCLE BOXES.......... 5 00
Seats may be secured Monday and every morning at the French Theatre, or of Mrs. H. Bland, No. 39 Lafayette-place.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
MONDAY and EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
AS
OTHELLO.
Mr. EDWIN ADAMS as..........IAGO
Miss MARY McVICKER as..........DESDEMONA
(In which character she will sing the original song of "Willow," the music composed for her by Mr. EDWARD MOLLENHAUER.)
EMILIA........by........Miss FANNY MORANT
BRABANTO....by..........Mr. MARK SMITH
With an excellent company
Under the direction of Mr. D. W. WALLER.

ON SATURDAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK,
THE FIRST OTHELLO MATINEE.

SATURDAY EVENING,
THE MARBLE HEART.
Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the Theatre, or at its BRANCH TICKET OFFICE, at the music store of C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Lester Wallack
Doors open at 7½. Commences at 8.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
AND
SATURDAY MATINEE.
T. W. Robertson's last new comedy, entitled
SCHOOL.
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. T. WARD, Mr. CASHIN, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss SAVILLE, Miss F. CLAYTON, Miss LAWRENCE, Miss A. ROWE, Miss E. MONELL, Miss JENNIE DAY, Miss TIMONEY and others.
NEW SCENERY—MUSIC—COSTUMES.
Box book open six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
MATINEE. MATINEE.
SCHOOL.
SATURDAY, APRIL 17.
Doors open at 1½; commence at 2.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.

STEINWAY HALL.
SUNDAY CONCERTS.
THEODORE THOMAS..........Director
TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS EXTRA, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
THIS (Sunday) EVENING, April 11, at 8,
TWENTIETH AND LAST BUT TWO
GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
The following eminent artists will appear, together with
THEO. THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA:
Mlle. JOSEY HOFLE, (the favorite prima donna,)
Mr. AUGUST ARNOLD, (the distinguished pianist.)
1. Overture, "Rosamunde"..........Schubert
2. Maurerische Trauermusik..........Mozart
3. Aria, "Freyschuetz"..........Weber
4. Sonata, C sharp minor, op. 27..........Beethoven
5. Grand Fantasie, "Robert le Diable"....Meyerbeer
6. Overture, "Ruy Blas"..........Mendelssohn
7. Aria, "Stradella"..........Flotow
8. { a. Pilgerchor, "Tannhaeuser"..........Jaell
b. Mazurka, Caprice..........Kullak }
9. Traeumerei (by request)..........Schumann
10. Ballet, "Reine de Saba"..........Gounod

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The exercises of the closing term of this year will commence on TUESDAY, 13th, at 9½ A. M. Candidates for admission to any of the classes, (except the Senior,) will present themselves for examination at that time, in the Council Room, University, Washington-square.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 739, for 30 shares Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company's preferred stock, dated Dec. 3, 1863, in the name of Alfred De Graff, of Fonda, N. Y. Transfer has been stopped and application made for a new certificate. ALFRED DE GRAFF, by Chas. A. Meigs & Son, No. 50 Exchange-place.

$25 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the return of a lace-point HANDKERCHIEF, lost at the Seventh Regiment reception on Thursday evening, at the Academy of Music. THEO. F. W. TAYLOR, Nos. 70 and 72 Franklin-st., up stairs.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANtels, rich and elegant designs. Over 500 mantels on hand at A. KLABER'S, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Price list on application. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, latest designs, at reduced prices. A. S. KLABER'S marble works, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st.; mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,
NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON,
NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE
COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at
5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, March 8, 1869. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

SUNDAY PASSENGER BOAT FOR NEWARK.—The steamboat MAGENTA will make the following trips between New-York and Newark, on SUNDAY, April 11: Leaves foot of Barclay-st., North River, for Newark, at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Leaves Centre-st. wharf for New-York, at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. Stopping at Bergen Point each way.

SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, at 6 o'clock; fare $2; from Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., connecting with the morning express trains for the West and North—the newly rebuilt and fast steamer CONNECTICUT.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—The steamboat ANTELOPE will commence her regular trips to Peekskill and intermediate landings on THURSDAY, the 15th inst. Further notice will be given hereafter.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
JAMES FISK, Jr..........Proprietor
ADOLPH BIRGFELD..........Manager
THE FRENCH OPERA.
MLLE. TOSTEE, MLLE. IRMA, MONS. AUJAC.
EVERY EVENING at 8, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 o'clock.
The programme of the week:
MONDAY EVENING, April 12—LA PERICHOLE.
TUESDAY, April 13—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
WEDNESDAY, April 14—BARBE BLEUE.
THURSDAY, April 15—ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.
FRIDAY, April 16—LA CHANSON DE FORTUNIO, and LES BAVARDS.
MATINEE SATURDAY at 2—LA PERICHOLE.
Admission $1; no extra charge for reserved seats.
SATURDAY EVENING—LA BELLE HELENE.
Admission..........$1 | Family circle......50 cents
Box sheet open at the Theatre and No. 701 Broadway.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—JANAUSCHEK.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF
FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
MONDAY EVENING, April 12, at 8,
by general desire, Racine's
PHÆDRA.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 14, at 8,
THUSNELDA; OR, THE GLADIATOR OF RAVENNA.
FRIDAY, LAST NIGHT BUT ONE,
IPHIGENIA.
SATURDAY, GRAND FAREWELL NIGHT.
TICKETS, $1—RESERVED SEATS, 50c. EXTRA.
FAMILY CIRCLE, 50c.
PRIVATE BOXES, (according to location,) FROM $6 to $20.
Reserved seats and tickets for any of the above-named performances can now be had at the box office of the Academy, at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Peters' music store, No. 198 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
DOORS OPEN AT 7½, BEGINS AT 8.
"His foot is on his native stage,
And his name is FOX!"
THE GREAT AMERICAN PANTOMIMIST,
GEO. L. FOX,
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444TH TO 451ST REPRESENTATIONS.
THE EVER GLORIOUS PANTOMIME,
THE EVER POPULAR PANTOMIME,
THE EVER ATTRACTIVE PANTOMIME,
THE EVER AMUSING PANTOMIME,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
PANTALOON..........C. K. FOX
MLLE. SANGALI AND SIG. COSTA'S
UNEQUALED BALLETS.
Matinees, 1½, Wednesday and Saturday.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER
SECOND WEEK OF THE
NEW ATTRACTIONS.
THE FORTY THIEVES,
RECONSTRUCTED,
in which the celebrated
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE
will appear.
THE SCENERY, DRESSES, SONGS, DANCES, MARCHES, CAN-CAN, RHYMES, BREAKDOWNS, MUSIC, TABLEAUX, WITTICISMS, RANTOONE VELOCIPEDE, BALLOON ASCENSION, LIGHTNING TRAIN, &c.,
NEW, NEW, NEW, NEW,
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.
MONDAY, APRIL 12, AND EVERY EVENING,
RECOVERY REAPPEARANCE
RECOVERY AND REAPPEARANCE
RECOVERY REAPPEARANCE
of Miss
ELISE HOLT
ELISE HOLT
ELISE HOLT
after an absence of five weeks, when she will assume her original role of
WAMBA, WAMBA, WAMBA,
(as played by her in London upward of 200 nights at the Royal Strand Theatre,) in Byron's popular burlesque of
IVANHOE.
Reappearance of Mr. HARRY WALL in his original character of
SIR BRIAN DE BOIS GUILBERT.
LEWIS in his great conception of REBECCA.
MINNIE JACKSON..........as..........IVANHOE
EMILY PITT..........as..........ROWENA
MARY PITT..........as..........PRINCE JOHN
FANNY PRESTIGE..........as..........DE BRACY
BELVILL RYAN..........as..........CEDRIC
CHARLES PARSLOE, Jr., THE BLACK KNIGHT
COLEMAN..........as..........ISAAC
RIGL SISTERS IN A PAS DE DEUX.
Preceded by the farce of the
| QUIET FAMILY. | QUIET FAMILY. |
BARNABY BIBBS..........MR. JAS. LEWIS
Ivanhoe Matinee on SATURDAY, 2 o'clock.

THEATRE COMIQUE, OPPOSITE ST. Nicholas Hotel.—The magnificent Mythological Burlesque of PLUTO, OR THE MAGIC LYRE, together with the great original Musical Wonder, Mr. WILLIAM HORACE LINGARD, and a COMPANY OF UNSURPASSED VERSATILITY. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
THE SEVEN DWARFS—The best Pantomime ever produced in America.
THE SEVEN DWARFS' MATINEES
EVERY SATURDAY AND MONDAY.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.
Immense success of the New Burlesque,

RED HOT.	Dan Bryant as Jupiter.	RED HOT.
RED HOT.	Unsworth as Pluto.	RED HOT.
RED HOT.	Eugene as Eurydice.	RED HOT.
RED HOT.	Seymour as Cupid.	RED HOT.
RED HOT.	Hogan as Juno.	RED HOT.
RED HOT.	Dempster as Pub. Opinion	RED HOT.
RED HOT.	Rockefeller as Orpheus.	RED HOT.
DAN BRYANT.	BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.	DAN BRYANT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. Great success of THE COURT OF JUSTICE. Immense hit of THE TEMPEST, OR LOVE UNDER DIFFICULTY.

MUSICAL.

A CHICKERING PIANO, $200.
Several first-class pianos returned from hire; bargains. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER,
Factory and warerooms, 55 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET—A complete library of modern music for voice and piano-forte.
Eighteen baritone and bass songs..........50c.
Beethoven's 45 original waltzes..........50c.
Robert Le Diable, complete, for piano-forte..........50c.
La Nozze de Figaro, complete, for piano-forte......50c.
Verdi's Rigoletti, complete, for piano-forte..........50c.
Any work mailed on receipt of price. Catalogues free. BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway,
(over Savings Bank,) New-York.

BARGAINS FOR CASH.—A NEW 7-OCtave piano, first-class maker, for $275; one second-hand 7-octave piano, $150; one do., $75; one 6¾ octave do., $90; one 6-octave, $60; new cabinet organs, $50, $65, $90 and $100, and others in proportion, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

A GREAT OFFER—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS, of six first-class makes, at extremely low prices for cash during this month, or will take from $5 to $20 monthly until paid. The same to let, and rent money applied if purchased.

BARGAINS FOR CASH—A NEW SEVEN-octave piano, first-class maker, for $275; one second-hand seven-octave piano, $150; one do., $75; one six and three-quarters octave do., $90; one six-octave, $60; new cabinet organs, $50, $65, $90 and $100, and others in proportion, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VArious makers for sale at low prices by
CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

VELOCIPEDES.

PATENTED FEB. 11, 1862.
PATENTED NOV. 20, 1866.
PATENTED MARCH 16, 1869.

The subscriber, having opened the large warerooms NO. 634 BROADWAY, in connection with his immense carriage warerooms, NO. 638 BROADWAY, having several manufactories of his own, and daily receiving consignments from the most prominent velocipede manufacturers in the United States, is prepared to fill orders with dispatch.
PRICES FROM $50 TO $150.
A liberal discount to purchasers of six or more.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby cautioned against BUYING, SELLING OR USING any velocipedes, containing two wheels, so that the feet give motion to the front wheel, unless the same is properly stamped, PATENTED NOV. 20, 1866, by authorized parties. Persons

Making, Using, Selling, Buying, or Importing

from Paris, or elsewhere, velocipedes in violation of my rights under the aforesaid Letters Patent, render themselves liable to prosecution and the payment of damages.
Manufacturers are

PARTICULARLY CAUTIONED

against procuring licenses to make such two-wheeled velocipedes, from any parties who may claim to grant them, unless such claimants possess my authority. Information of infringements solicited.

CALVIN WITTY,
Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO DEALERS IN VELOCIPEDES.
The undersigned being now extensively engaged in the manufacture of first-class velocipedes of the most improved pattern, is now prepared to furnish them in any quantity on very favorable terms. Apply to J. DOUGHTY, No. 316 Fulton-st., up-stairs, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—PAIR BAY CARRIAGE horses, long tails; perfectly gentle in every respect. Also, Rockaway carriage, seating six, suitable for Winter and Summer; double harness, covered mountings. Also, Victoria, by Lawrence, single harness by Lowden; all in order for use. Private stable No. 140 East 32d-st.

FOR SALE—ONE PAIR FINE CARRIAGE horses, close carriage, mail phaeton, victoria, box wagon, two sets of harness, clothing, &c., being the establishment of a gentleman going to Europe. Apply, between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M., at private stable No. 57 East 38d-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF HORSES AND handsome saddle horse, close carriage, (Adams',) park phaeton, (Wood's,) double harness, saddles, blankets, &c., will be sold separately or together. Apply at No. 86 West 28th-st., private stable.

SHIFTING TOP (DOUBLE OR SINGLE) Park phaeton for sale; six months used. Call at No. 327 East 58th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE FOR SALE—In use only six months. Can be seen at E. H. ARNOLD & SON'S, No. 102 Franklin-st.

ALBANY.

The Broadway Railroad Bill Ordered to a Third Reading.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, April, 10, 1869.

The villanous Broadway Railroad scheme was to-day consummated in the Senate, according to prearrangement, and all the principal streets of New-York were given over to the control of forty or fifty men, the large majority of whom were never seen or heard of by one in a thousand of the citizens of that City. Every amendment offered in Committee of the Whole to protect the people from this gigantic robbery was immediately voted down, and the bill was ordered to a third reading with the same indecent haste that has characterized its progress from the time it first saw the light yesterday morning.

The bill will pass on Monday evening, and will then go to the Assembly, where there are a majority of twenty-two Republican members, and it will then be seen whether a bill that is denounced by every honest man in the State as the most corrupt and shameless job ever introduced into the Legislature, shall receive the sanction of those who are to be held responsible for the acts done here this session.

As soon as the bill was out of the Committee of the Whole, Mr. O'DONNELL renewed the various amendments offered by him in Committee of the Whole, (see Associated Press report,) and all were voted down by votes ranging from 7 to 13 in the affirmative and 17 to 20 in the negative.

Mr. PARKER moved to amend so that the fourth section shall not allow roads to be built upon all the existing stage routes of the City.

"I hesitate to offer this amendment," he said, "as the representatives claim that this is a little local affair which Senators from the rural districts should not interfere with. I am a little embarrassed by a further consideration. Last year Senators will recollect that I was one of those who had confidence in and supported the Arcade Railway bill. I had faith in it, and I believe to-day, if it could be built and operated it would be a measure for the great relief of the City; but I doubt very much whether that can become a law. I was advised and solicited by gentlemen from the City, for whom I have great respect, not to oppose the positions and views of its local representatives, who were almost, and I think quite unanimously, opposed to the Arcade Railroad. They said: 'We have sent these gentlemen to represent us, and it is wrong for you from the distant parts of the State to oppose the will and judgment of our local representatives.' This I had from the highest authority in the City of New-York, and the same high authorities who are opposed to this Broadway bill. Therefore I find the reasons of this year somewhat trammeled by the arguments of last year, and I hesitate a little about making this amendment. Still, I take the liberty, notwithstanding both embarrassments. I think this is a new clause in a Broadway surface bill. I was not here to see Broadway when it first came into this Senate with its youthful beauty and its modesty, if ever it had any, but I saw it afterward, when it had reached its middle legislature, aye, when its colors were somewhat faded, when its character was somewhat tainted, when its reputation became somewhat extended over the State. That was in 1863. Several years have passed since. I see it return again. The blush that then perhaps existed upon its cheeck has passed away or changed to paint; the modesty, if it ever had any, does not now exist; the reputation, if it had any then, has passed into that condition where it becomes notoriety and ceases to be reputation, and its character, if it ever possessed any, is utterly gone. I do not wish to oppose this matter with any severity. It is entirely useless to rush into personal contests and struggles over a matter of this kind. Senators who support this bill have a right to claim and insist that they are representing their locality, and that their motives are not to be impugned. I shall not impugn or attack them. I speak of the bill as it seems to me, perhaps from prejudices got at another time, and without being particularly familiar with the present wants of the City; but it seems to me that the bill in its present shape ought not to be ordered to a third reading, and that the amendment proposed would, if adopted, materially improve it."

The motion was lost—14 to 15.

Mr. MORGAN renewed his various amendments, but they were lost by votes similar to those cast on the amendments previously offered.

Mr. FOLGER renewed his amendment, with the following result:

YEAS—Messrs. Campbell, Crowley, Edwards, Folger, Kennedy, Morgan, Murphy, Nichols, O'Donnell, Palmer, Parker, Thayer—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Banks, Beach, Bradley, Cauldwell, Chapman, Creamer, Genet, Graham, Hubbard, Humphrey, Mattoon, Morris, Nicks, Norton, Pierce, Tweed, Van Petten, Williams—18.

Mr. FOLGER moved to amend so as to make the Company a corporation. Lost—14 to 15.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

UNDERGROUND TRANSIT.

The Brooklyn Underground Steam Transit Railroad was ordered to a third reading, after a threat by Mr. JACOBS to make a terrible revolution in case the above was attempted. The thing was done, however, and Mr. JACOBS failed to come to time. The trouble seemed to be that the gentleman had no finger in this important pie.

GENERAL MATTERS.

The bill to extend the track of the Avenue C Railroad was ordered to a third reading in Committee of the Whole, Mr. IRVING in the chair.

An act to provide for underground transportation in the City of New-York, and to authorize the organization of a railroad corporation therefor, passed to a third reading. This road is to begin at the Battery and run up to Fifty-ninth-street. Its ramifications are too extensive to give in detail. S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Saturday, April 10.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To amend the general law for the incorporation of life and health insurance companies. Making the crime of arson more comprehensive. Increasing cases in which jury trial may be had in the Courts of New-York. Appointing Commissioners to amend the charter of Buffalo. To amend the charter of the village of Cortland. To incorporate the Port Jervis Savings Bank, the Central Savings Bank of New-York, the New-York State Poultry Society and the New-York Amusement Company. For three additional Commissioners of Public Charities, to be nominated by the Governor. Encouraging the organization of town agricultural societies. To incorporate the Flushing Library Association and the Howard Literary Association of Brooklyn. To authorize the sending of Kings County convicts under five years to the county penitentiary. To authorize Binghamton to purchase two toll bridges. To authorize the town of Homer to issue bonds for the completion of the Courtland Academy. To amend the charter of Ogdensburg.

The special order, the Broadway Surface Railroad bill, was taken up in the Senate for consideration in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. FOLGER proposed an amendment that the bill should not go into force until thirty days after becoming a law. For twenty days the corporators of the bill shall have the privilege of depositing $2,000,000 with the City Chamberlain for the sinking fund of the City. If they fail so to do, then for the remaining ten days any other persons may deposit such amount, and thus become the corporators of the bill. If nobody deposits the same, then the corporators who present the bill are to have the franchise for nothing.

The bill was supported by Messrs. FOLGER, MORGAN and others, and opposed by Messrs. CREAMER, GENET and GRAHAM.

All the material amendments were rejected in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. O'DONNELL moved to amend that the capital stock of said road be assessed in the same manner and rate as now provided by law for real estate. Lost—13 to 17.

Mr. O'DONNELL offered a resolution that no railroad be constructed under this act until a majority of the tax-payers, representing a majority of the taxable property along the routes, consent thereto. Lost—12 to 17.

Mr. O'DONNELL offered a resolution that the consent of the Common Council shall be first obtained. Lost—10 to 20.

Mr. O'DONNELL offered a resolution that no railroad shall be constructed which interferes with a grant for franchise heretofore authorized by local authorities. Lost—7 to 23.

Mr. MORGAN offered a resolution to sell on the 1st day of June this franchise at public sale, at the Court-house, to the highest bidder. Lost—10 to 19.

Mr. FOLGER's amendment, offered in Committee of the Whole, that the act is not to take effect within thirty days, as above given, was lost.

Mr. PARKER moved to strike out of the routes all not specially named in the bill limiting it substantially to Broadway and Lexington-avenue. Lost—14 to 15.

Mr. MORGAN offered an amendment to the bill, that the corporators, as a condition to the grant, before commencing the construction of the road pay to the City Chamberlain $2,000,000 for the use of said streets. Lost—10 to 20.

Mr. MORGAN offered a resolution that they first pay to the City Treasury $150,000. Lost—11 to 18.

Mr. O'DONNELL moved to insert "Comptroller of the State" for "Chamberlain." Lost—12 to 8.

The report of the Committee of the Whole was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

REPORTS.

Amending the State Excise law, so that licenses may be granted on petition of a majority of tax-payers. To widen Ninth-avenue and Fifteenth-street, Brooklyn.

On the request of Mr. TWEED the bill incorporating the New-York Amusement Company was put on its third reading and passed.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the New-York and Highland Bridge Company to build a bridge across the Harlem River. To amend the charters of Richfield Springs and Little Falls. Relating to St. Joseph's Asylum at Rochester. Establishing a public place in Ninth-avenue and Sixty-third-street. To amend the law relative to the drainage of marsh lands.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

For the removal of Genesee College to Syracuse—75 to 10. To facilitate the trial of indictments—afterward passed.

The Speaker presented resolutions of the Produce Exchange for increasing the efficiency of canals.

First—That the people of the State regard with just pride their magnificent system of canals, and that a reform in the management and improvement in the capacity are imperatively demanded by the strongest considerations of a political, State and national economy.

Second—The duty of the Legislature is to propose an amendment to the Constitution, giving it authority to borrow money upon the pledge of canal revenues in such sums as may be necessary to improve the canals to a maximum capacity for transportation, in order to prevent diversion of their trade by competing routes, and save them from those now-threatened gigantic rivalries sustained by national aid.

Third—The Legislature will be requested to authorize the appointment of a board of five engineers, or three engineers and two civilians, to investigate the present condition of the canals, and report at the next Legislature the most feasible plan to improve them.

Mr. HIXON presented the memorial of O. B. LATHAM, one of the New Capitol Commissioners, in reference to the proposed plan for a new Capitol, with criticisms on the same.

Mr. HIXON offered a resolution for a Joint Committee to examine the plans and report to the Legislature what plan should be adopted, with power to send for persons and papers. Tabled after debate.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

For the Underground Railroad in New-York being known as the Vanderberg bill. To incorporate the Brooklyn City Market Company. To authorize the extension of Avenue C Railroad. Relative to loaning money by individuals or corporations. This bill is intended to prevent the locking up of greenbacks by cumulative loans.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

National Guard News and Gossip.

The Seventh Regiment Reception, which occurred on Thursday evening at the Academy of Music, was a grand success, and the Committees having the arrangements in hand deserve great credit for their exertions. The details of the affair have already received extended notice.

The report that Colonel Wilcox, of the Ninth Regiment, had applied for a transfer of his command from the Third to the First Brigade is authoritatively denied by Colonel Wilcox. Captain Fitzsimmons, of Troop F of the First Regiment Cavalry, also denies that his command are desirous of being transferred to the Washington Grey Cavalry Battalion.

On Monday evening, Company A of the Sixty-ninth Regiment gave their eighteenth annual ball, at the armory, corner of Ludlow and Grand streets. The occasion was a genuine success.

In compliance with orders issued by Colonel W. W. Remmey, the wings of the Twenty-second Regiment will assemble for battalion drill, in fatigue uniform, with leggings and white gloves, as follows: Right—Companies I, B, H and A, on Monday evening, April 12, and Tuesday evening, April 20. Left—Companies D, E, G, C and F, on Wednesday evening, April 14, and Thursday evening, April 22. Company commanders will be held responsible for the prompt appearance of their Companies, and will take position in order as named, Companies B and G carrying the colors. All visitors will be excluded from the floor of the drill-room on these nights. Lieutenant Franklin will act as adjutant at the drills of the right wing, and Lieutenant Freeland at those of the left wing. Movements will be confined to part I., II., III., School of the Battalion, Upton's Tactics. A Regimental Court-martial is ordered to be held at the armory April 28, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the trial of all offences, delinquencies and deficiencies among the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates in this regiment. The following changes are announced: Discharges—Company C, private J. Frank Phillips; Company D, privates Cornelius M. Kellock, A. Judson Stone, Henry V. Myers; Company E, private Thomas B. Adriance; Company H, privates J. H. Stallman, C. A. Meigs, James H. Percival and J. R. Silliman, all for expiration of service. Elections—First Lieutenant R. B. Lockwood, to be Captain, vice Grant, resigned; Adjutant W. C. Besson, to be Captain, vice Camp, promoted; Dunnelle Van Schaick, to be First Lieutenant, vice Lockwood, promoted; First Sergeant Thomas Comisky, to be First Lieutenant, vice Boardman, resigned. Appointments—Dr. Louis A. Rodenstein, to be Surgeon, vice Herrick, retired; Private Wm. F. Seymour, Company C, left general guide, with rank of Sergeant; Sergeant F. M. Geer, to be Quartermaster-Sergeant Company D, original vacancy. Resignation—Captain John H. Palmer. Private John A. Kane, Company A, having been expelled for conduct unbecoming a soldier and a gentleman, the same is approved and confirmed; Sergeant W. H. Babcock, Company H, has been reduced to the ranks for habitual neglect of duty and disobedience of orders.

The Fifth Regiment intend making a full dress street parade on the 19th inst., in commemoration of the anniversary of their organization. The command will be reviewed by Mayor HALL during the day. Regimental line will be formed in Hester-street, in front of the armory, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. precisely. Field and staff will report mounted to the Colonel-commanding, in front of the armory, at 1:30. Non-commissioned staff, band and field music will report to the Adjutant fifteen minutes before formation. Colors to be received on the ground.

Lieutenant Fleischl, of Troop D, First Cavalry, has recently been presented with a handsome sash, sword and belt, by his company, as a mark of respect and esteem. The occasion was the principal object of an afternoon sociable of Troops D and I, at Elm Park, on Monday. Several leading officers of the regiment were present.

Colonel Wm. S. Carr, of the Eighth Regiment, makes the following announcements: The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Officers will be held at the armory, on Monday evening, April 12, at 8 o'clock. Company division drills have been discontinued. The officers and non-commissioned officers will report in fatigue dress, with side arms, for drill, at the armory, on the 15th and 21st insts. Resignations—Captain Isaac Cohen, Company I; Captain John P. Durfee, Company G; Captain Wm. H. McIntire, Company F—all for expiration of service; First Lieutenant George T. Lorigan, Company D, removed from district; First Lieutenant Edward M. Bloomer, Company H, expiration of service; Second Lieutenant Charles H. Moore, Company D, disability. Elections—Michael Maguire, Captain Company I, vice Cohen, resigned; John G. Barker, Captain Company F, vice McIntire, resigned; Michael Roache, First Lieutenant Company D, vice Lorigan, resigned; Henry Berhard, Second Lieutenant Company K, vice Cahn, resigned; Oliver W. Cook, Second Lieutenant Company D, vice Moore, resigned; John P. Leslie, Second Lieutenant Company G, vice Morrison, deceased; L. A. Meyers, Second Lieutenant Company F, vice Barker, promoted. Expulsion—For disrespectful language, Private Charles Ostem, of Company G. Appointments—Josephus R. Hills, Sergeant-Major, vice John Angus, reduced; Max Jacoby, hospital steward, vice Hills, promoted; Henry Lewenberg, right general guide, vice Jacoby, promoted; A. C. Carillon, left general guide, vice Lewenberg, promoted. The Commandant's headquarters are established at No. 110 Centre-street, and the Adjutant's at No. 76 Nassau-street.

A general Court-martial is ordered to be held at the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, in West Thirty-second-street, on the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., for the trial of Second Lieutenant John H. Horsfall, of Company A, Twelfth Infantry, and others accused of minor offences. The officers for the Court are: Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Rockafellar and Captain E. S. Eunson, Seventy-first Infantry; Captain H. B. Smith, Twelfth Infantry; Major George R. Schieffelin, Judge-Advocate.

An order has been issued by Colonel Leggett to the Thirty-seventh Regiment, in which he directs the commissioned and non-commissioned officers to assemble in fatigue uniform, at the Regimental Armory, for drill, on Friday, April 9, at 8 o'clock P. M. precisely. The regimental wings will assemble, in fatigue uniform, at the armory, for battalion drills, as follows: Companies B, H, C and A, Tuesday, April 13 and 20; Companies K, G, D and E, Thursday, April 15 and 22; the entire command, Thursday, April 20. The regiment having adopted a fatigue uniform, consisting of gray cap, jacket and pants, trimmed with red and gilt, with white cross and body belts, such uniform is declared to be the uniform of this regiment, and none other will be recognized after April 29. Captain Howard Galpen, Company G, has resigned. The following privates have been honorably discharged: Jabez A. Bishop and Floyd Smith, Jr., Company A; E. G. Waldo, Seth M. Corwin, Peter B. Ross and John H. Williams, Company C; George T. Bourne and George S. Underhill, Company E; Jacob C. Zabriskie, Company B; Samuel Lauzen, Company G, all for expiration of service.

In the Fifth Regiment the resignations of Captain Jacob Eller and Second Lieutenant John F. Ulrich have been duly accepted. Second Lieutenant Gustavus Landman has been elected Captain of Company E, vice Jacob Eller resigned. Quartermaster Edward S. Brehm, being charged with having repeatedly disobeyed orders, is suspended until further orders, and Commissary Frederick W. Lutz is appointed Acting Quartermaster until further orders.

At an election held by G Company, Thirty-seventh Regiment, on Monday evening, 5th inst., to fill vacancy in the office of Captain, caused by the resignation of Captain Howard Galpen, First Lieutenant Charles H. Leland was unanimously elected to fill said vacancy. Lieutenant Cary and First Sergeant Fredenburgh were promoted to the positions of First and Second Lieutenants. Corporal Lewis R. Post was elected First Sergeant. After the elections the company adjourned to partake of refreshments at the invitation of the newly-elected officers. Many bumpers were pledged to their success and that of the Company, which, by the way, has taken a new lease of life under the command of Captain Leland, rumors of regimental difficulties to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Eighth Company of the Seventh Regiment have presented their commander, Captain George W. Smith, with a splendid Jurgensen watch, as a mark of their esteem.

The First Cavalry Bugle Corps gave their first annual invitation ball, on Wednesday evening, at the National Assembly Rooms.

On dit, that the Twenty-second Regiment intend having a field day for the purpose of extended target practice.

Major Joseph C. Harding, of the Eleventh Brigade Staff has been designated as a Court-martial, for the trial of all delinquents in the battalion of the Thirty-second Regiment, to the date of Aug. 5, 1869. Said Court will convene on the 28th April, 1869, at 8 o'clock P. M., at such place as the Court may direct.

The bill of dress for the use of the Twenty-second Regiment, adopted by a two-third vote of the officers and members of the command, and approved by the brigade and division commanders, has been allowed, and authorized to be worn by that regiment. The uniform, as adopted and approved by the Commander-in-Chief, is ordered as the dress uniform of the command. Members will procure the uniform without delay, excepting those whose terms of service expire on or before Jan. 1, 1870, with whom it will be optional. A description of the new dress uniform will be published in book form for the information of the regiment.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

A fire occurred at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the basement of the building No. 9 South William and No. 61 Stone streets, occupied by M. CALLIGAN, cotton sampler, who sustained a loss of $2,000. B. J. H. TRASK, commission merchant, on the first floor, sustained a loss of $200; insured in the Metropolitan. The building is owned by BENNER, BROWN & PINKNEY; loss $1,500; insured for $5,000 in the Mechanics' and Traders', $5,000 in the Resolute, and $10,000 in two other companies. Origin unknown.

A fire occurred in ROBT. WILSON's fancy store, No. 15½ Catharine-street, last night, and occasioned a loss of $800; insured for $5,000 in the Rutgers and Hamilton. P. TERRY, on the third floor, lost $50; insured for $6,500....Some cotton in the hall-way of No. 66 Mulberry-street, caught fire last night in a very mysterious manner, but was extinguished with trifling damage....The chimney of No. 235 Church-street, caught fire also, and caused some slight damage.

At 10 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the sub-cellar of the extensive premises Nos. 109 and 111 Worth-street, occupied by C. H. BOWMAN & Co., dry goods dealer, who sustained a loss of $10,000. The building is owned by SOELIAC FREERE. Damage $5,000.

MATTHEW KITTERA, a hand in the employ of BLESS & DRAKE, foundrymen, was caught at 5 o'clock yesterday in the office of the Company, where he had evidently been some time engaged in attempting to effect an entrance into the iron safe, the outer casing having been broken open with a hammer and cold chisel. When arrested he pretended to go into a trance, and remained in that condition all day.

Yesterday morning, Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS was relieved of his wallet and its contents while entering the hall of the Custom-house, at the Pine-street door. The thief was not arrested.

During the week ending with yesterday there were 435 deaths, 185 marriages, and 322 births in this City.

The Bergen Institute closed its third term yesterday, and the exercises drew together a good number of the parents and citizens. There were music, dialogues, speakings and written themes. One of the little girls gave a brilliant recitation.

This afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Rev. J. M. PULLMAN will preach in the Harlem Universalist Mission Rooms, Washington Hall, on Third-avenue, near One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.

The Police made 1,377 arrests in this City during the past week.

ROSE ROSENARE, of No. 24 Sixth-street aged 11 years, was bitten on Friday evening by a rabid dog, and dangerously injured. Officer WARREN, of the Eleventh Precinct, succeeded in killing the animal.

Dr. T. S. LAMBERT, of this City, will lecture this (Sunday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock, before the Organizations' meeting, in Temperance Hall, No. 166 Fulton-street, Brooklyn. The subject will be "The Physiological Relations of Alcoholic Drinks to Longevity, and the Pecuniary Value of Temperance."

Brooklyn.

The Police of Brooklyn made three hundred and twenty-six arrests last week.

Rev. MOSELEY WILLIAMS, of Philadelphia, having accepted the pastorate of the Grand-avenue Chapel, will commence his labors on Sunday, 18th inst., preparatory to the organization of a permanent church. Mr. WILLIAMS is spoken of as a young man of ability and scholarship.

New-Jersey.

Last evening about 6 o'clock a fire broke out in a two-story frame dwelling-house with brick basement, near the junction of the Newark and New-York and Dummy Railroad, which was burned to the ground. The building was owned by MATHEW HARRISON and occupied by MICHAEL GALLOOLEY as a boarding-house for railroad laborers. Loss about $2,000, partially insured. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to have resulted from carelessness.

A State Prison convict, named JOHN KERBER, *alias* BACHMAN, visited the house of Mrs. WETZEL, a widow woman, residing on Bergen-wood avenue, Hudson City, where, as is alleged, he assaulted and threatened to take her life if she would not promise to marry him. KEIBER being a desperate character, Mrs. W. resorted to strategy, until an officer could be summoned, who took him into custody. At the Station-house, yesterday, Mrs. WETZEL stated that the prisoner was a State prison convict, as well as a bounty-jumper in the late war, and that his second term at Sing Sing would not terminate until October next. As he had undoubtedly escaped from that institution, he is held in custody until called for.

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Barnard.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD—AN ACTION BY THE RECEIVER—INJUNCTION AGAINST THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK.

William M. Tweed, Jr., as Receiver of the Property of the Union Pacific Railroad Company in this State, or within its Jurisdiction, or which may hereafter come into this State, or be subject to its Jurisdiction, vs. Henry C. Crane and the Corn Exchange Bank.—Receiver Tweed has just commenced an action, and obtained an injunction against the Corn Exchange Bank. The injunction is based upon the complaint of the plaintiff and the affidavit of one Aaron K. Corey. The complainant, after setting forth the fact that he has been duly appointed a receiver of the property of the Union Pacific Railroad in this State; that a certain action is pending in the Supreme Court in which James Fisk, Jr., is plaintiff, and the Union Pacific and others are defendants; that the receiver has duly filed the bond required by statute; that all proceedings in the Fisk suit have been regular, &c., proceeds as follows: That as plaintiff is informed and believes the defendant Crane is an officer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and that he has now on deposit to his credit as an individual or as a trustee in the Corn Exchange Bank, which is one of the defendants, and is a banking corporation created by and existing under the laws of the State of New-York, and doing business in the City of New-York, a large amount of money, being the sum of $5,000,000 or thereabouts, and that no part of said money belongs to the said Crane, but that the whole thereof belongs to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and is the proceeds of its bonds, or of bonds issued by the Government of the United States to it, and sold by it, and was there deposited in the name of the said Crane for the purpose of concealing the same from the plaintiff, and the whole of said money properly belongs to the plaintiff as receiver, under the orders aforesaid. That the plaintiff is apprehensive that unless restrained by injunction the said Crane will remove the said money from the jurisdiction of this Court, and that as he is informed and believes the defendant, the Corn Exchange Bank, has no claim or lien thereon. Wherefore, the plaintiff demands judgment: 1. That the said money may be declared to be the property of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. 2. That the defendants may be directed to pay the said money over to the plaintiff, and to execute any necessary papers therefor. 3. That the defendant Crane may be restrained by injunction from withdrawing, receiving, paying, assigning, transferring, pledging, incumbrancing, disposing of, removing or concealing, or attempting so to do, any money, notes, bonds, securities or other property standing to his credit in the Corn Exchange Bank. 4. That the defendant, the Corn Exchange Bank, may be restrained by injunction from parting with or disposing of any funds or money therein deposited to the credit of the defendant, Crane, or to any person other than the plaintiff, and from permitting the said Crane to withdraw the same, or any part thereof, and from certifying or honoring his checks, or doing any other act or thing that may defeat the plaintiff's claim to said money.

This complaint is duly verified by the plaintiff.

Aaron K. Corey swears he is informed by a person having knowledge of the facts, but who refuses to make an affidavit, and believes that the defendant, the Corn Exchange Bank, has now on deposit, to the credit of the defendant, Henry C. Crane, a sum of money amounting to between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000, which belongs to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and is held by said Crane in trust for that Company, and upon which he draws from time to time in obedience to orders of officers of that Company acting as such, and not otherwise. That he has read part of the testimony of Thomas C. Durant, Vice-President of the said Company, as reported by the official stenographer, and find, that said Durant testified under oath, that said Crane was, on the 20th of March, 1869, the confidential clerk and business manager of said Durant, and a director of the said Company, and believes such statement to be true. He is also informed and believes that the said Crane is constantly in the office of the said Company, and has no other ostensible business than the service of said Durant and said Company.

INJUNCTION ORDER.

It appearing to me by the affidavit of Aaron K. Corey and the complaint duly verified by the plaintiff, that sufficient grounds for an order of injunction exist: I do hereby order that the defendant, the Corn Exchange Bank, its officers, agents and servants refrain from disposing of, assigning, transferring, paying out, parting with, pledging, removing or concealing any money, notes, bonds, securities or other property held by said Bank or by any of its officers, agents or servants for, or in the name of, or in trust for the above named Henry C. Crane, either as an individual or as co-trustee, and from permitting the said Crane to withdraw the same or any part thereof, and from certifying or honoring his checks, or doing any other act or thing that may defeat the plaintiff's claim to said money, and that the said Henry C. Crane refrain from drawing, receiving, paying, assigning, transferring, pledging, incumbering, disposing of, removing or concealing any money, notes, bonds, securities, or other property held as aforesaid, until the further order of this Court; and in case of disobedience to this order, you will be liable to the punishment therefor prescribed by law.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 9, 1869.

GEORGE G. BARNARD, J.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE REFEREE.

The reference in the contempt proceedings to assess Mr. Fisk's damages, resulting from the contempt complained of by him, on the part of the directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, was to have come on yesterday before Mr. Redfield, at 10:30 A. M., but Mr. Southmayd appeared on behalf of Messrs. Oliver and Oakes Ames, and requested an adjournment. Mr. Redfield, according to this request said, that in view of other proceedings now pending, he would be unable to fix a day for the hearing, until next week.

Mr. D. D. Field with Mr. Tweed, the receiver, and an accountant were very busy all day in examining and copying the papers found in the safe, which are said to be of the utmost importance, and to reveal the relations between the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Credit Mobilier of America, the proceedings of the Board of Directors' communications intended only for that body, and minutes of meetings, the latter, though for the most part written in pencil, fill up the hiatus (in a measure) caused by the absence of the minute books of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and Mr. Field confidently expects to elicit some important testimony from the witnesses at the next examination of the alleged fraudulent disposition of the funds of the Company, by putting them face to face with the documents in question.

Mr. Field starts for Washington to-day, and his absence must necessarily retard the proceedings for a few days. The next hearing will probably be one of the most interesting.

As a proof of the intricacy of the dealings between the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Credit Mobilier of America, the following extracts by the accountant from the books of the two Companies may be cited and may prove interesting and instructive.

The subscription book discovered yesterday of the Union Pacific Railroad Company in their safe, being the second found therein, contains an entry showing that B. F. Ham subscribed for 20,000 shares on the day that Fisk, Jr., is said to have subscribed.

The Fiscal Agency alluded to was the origin, as will be seen, of the Credit Mobilier, and the advent of G. F. Train is made precise.

Construction Ledger Union Pacific Railroad Company: H. M. Hoxie, Feb., '65, to May, '67, $432,349 13; page 101, March, '65, to May, '67, cash account, total, $5,379,496 92; Credit Mobilier of America, (page 151,) March, '65, to Aug., '67, total, $8,626,559 81.

Credit Mobilier Books—Construction Ledger and Journal. Page 10, sundries to capital stock Union Pacific Railroad Company, $1,485,900. Page 4, New-York, Sept. 30, 1867, Construction E. 100 merid., $4,103,312 48. Page 3, New-York, Sept. 30, 1867, Construction W. 100 merid., $3,642 42. Page 1, Aug. 30, 1867, Construction W. 100 merid., $203,181 37—Subscription Book Union Pacific Railroad Company, 1867, Sept. 21. The Credit Mobilier of America by Benj. F. Ham, Assistant Treasurer—Number of shares 20,000.

Copy of only entries found in stock book of the Credit Mobilier—2,421 shares—Ch. M. Hall, 5 per cent. paid—number of certificate—Date May 29, 1863—number of shares, 2,421. The Pennsylvania Fiscal Agency—par value of shares, $100. This certificate that Charles M. Hall, entitled to twenty-four hundred and twenty-one shares in the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Fiscal Agency, transferable on the books of the Company, in person or by attorney, upon surrender of this certificate and the payment of all installments then due, $5 per share having been paid thereon. Witness the seal of the Company and signatures of the President and Secretary, this 29th day of May, 1863. On back: For value received, I hereby transfer to George Francis Train my subscription for twenty-four hundred and twenty-one shares of stock in the Pennsylvania Fiscal Agency, he having assumed all my liabilities on said stock, 2,421 shares. This assignment of 2,421 shares of stock in said Company is made subject to the conditions of an article of agreement held by the parties in interest of same date as this: Philadelphia, March 2, 1864, Ch. M. Hall, (seal); witness present, Sam. E. Billmeyer. Here follows another transfer of 2,420 shares held by O. W. Barnes; date of certificate May 29, 1863, to Geo. F. Train; date of transfer March 3, 1864, the same formula being employed.

The following books of the Credit Mobilier of America were examined, with what result it is impossible to say, but such must infallibly transpire at next meeting: Construction ledger, construction journal, stock ledger, stock journal, and the two check-books, the latter containing, among other entries, the following:

CHECK BOOK OF CREDIT MOBILIER.

Dr.—Dec. 27, 1865, deposit C. C. Durant, $6,500; do. do., $10,000; 28th, do. U. P. R. R. Co., $10,000; 29th, do. C. C. Durant, $2,000; Jan. 2, 1866, do. U. P. R. R. Co., $9,000; 5th, do. do., $15,000; do. C. C. Durant, $20,000; do. U. P. R. R. Co., $7,000; 8th, do. do., $5,000; 12th, do. do., $6,000; 13th, do. C. C. Durant, $10,000; 15th, do. U. P. R. R. Co., $10,000; 17th, do. do., $8,000; 19th, do. do., $10,000; do., do., on contract, $28,000; 20th, do., C. C. Durant, $19,800; do., do., $15,000; do., U. P. R. R. Co., $1,000—$35,800; 22d, do., U. P. R. R., contract, $25,000; 24th, do., do., $6,000; 25th, do., C. C. Durant, $17,000; do., U. P. R. R. Co., $4,000—$21,000; 26th, do., on account, $6,000; Feb. 2, do., U. P. R. R. Co., $40,000; 6th, do., U. P. R. R. Co., $2,000; do., C. C. Durant, $13,000—$15,000; do., do., $10,000; 12th, do., U. P. R. R. Co., $5,000; 14th, do., do., $40,000; 19th, do., on account, $115,000; 20th, do., contract, $30,000; 21st, do. do., $25,000; 27th, do., C. C. Durant, $1,200; 13th, H. S. McComb, $313 92; March 6, do., Cheever & Colgate, account J. W. Grimes, 200 shares, $20,000; 8th do., R. G. Hazard, on account stock C. M. of A., $5,000; U. P. R. R. Co. on account contract, $109,250; 10th, do. do., $50,000; 16th, do., Chas. Nickerson, subscription for 100 shares, $1,000; R. G. Hazard on account for 250 shares, $20,000; 23d, R. G. Hazard, subscription for 200 shares, c. m. stk., $50,000; 24th, do., U. P. R. R. Co., on account of contract, $130,000; 29th, do., U. P. R. R. Co., on account of contract, $500,000; do., Sidney Dillon, account subscription, $8,000; J. W. Grimes, in full for 50 shares, $5,000; 30th, do., Durant, $75,000; 31st, do., U. P. R. R. Co. on account of contract, $400,000; do., Glidden & Williams, Boston, $11,457 69.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Gilbert.

PROSPECT PARK EXTENSION.

The amended report of the Commissioners of Estimate for the land taken for the extension of Prospect Park, was brought up in the Supreme Court at Special Term yesterday, for confirmation.

Mr. John N. Taylor, on behalf of the Prospect Park Commissioners, appeared in support of the report, and moved for its confirmation.

Hon. John G. Schumaker, who appeared on behalf of the owners of lots taken on Ninth-street and Ninth-avenue, opposed the motion, taking the ground that the values, as estimated by the Commissioners, don't show to the Court what sums have been awarded for the property on Ninth-street or on Ninth-avenue, and whether there is any difference made in the valuation of these lots. The Commissioners seem to have assessed the lots on Ninth-street and on Ninth-avenue equally, and in this case they have either estimated the property on Ninth-street too high or else estimated the property on Ninth-avenue too low. The counsel claimed that this same objection was taken in the case of the opening of South Seventh-street, E. D., before Judge Lott, and Judge Lott held it to be good, and sent the report back to the Commissioners, that there was no authority in law for the counsel of the Commissioners submitting this report at all. It should be done either by the Common Council or by the Corporation Counsel, and that the appointment of an attorney for the Park Commissioners in 1868 does not repeal the terms of the charter directing the Common Council or the Corporation Counsel to take charge of all such matters.

Mr. Merriam appeared in behalf of a number of property owners, and opposed the confirmation of the report on the ground of disproportionment of the values awarded for property owned by these parties, when compared with awards made for the property in the vicinity. The counsel claimed that no reason was given in the report for such disproportion of valuation and that such reason should appear in the report, with the principles upon which the Commissioners acted in making such disproportions in the valuations.

Mr. Taylor, for the Commissioners, claimed that all these objections should have been made to the Commissioners, and that the parties objecting not having made any such objections to the Commissioners, had none in right of appeal.

Judge Gilbert took the papers and reserved his decision.

UNITED STATES COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO. DECLARED INVOLUNTARY BANKRUPTS.

The case of Lathrop, Ludington & Co. being called, Mr. Smith, of counsel for the firm, stated that every effort had been made to settle with the creditors, but without success; that the firm were willing to be declared involuntary bankrupts, provided no prejudice result to them on their application for final discharge. Mr. Da Costa, of counsel for the petitioning creditors, making no objection, the Court ordered accordingly, thus declaring the firm involuntary bankrupts.

DECISIONS

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 10.

By Judge Cardozo.

Flanagan et al. *vs.* Cassidy; Wilson *vs.* Davis; Haussman *vs.* Sterling; motions granted.

Baretto *vs.* Strauss; sureties approved.

Crowell *vs.* Cedar Creek and Burning Spring Oil and Coal Company; motion denied without costs.

Landre et al. *vs.* Poppe et al.; sureties rejected.

Noack *vs.* Noack; see memoranda for counsel.

Oliphant *vs.* The Atlantic Navigation Company; motion granted.

Van Slyke *vs.* Hyatt; motion denied; $5 costs to abide the event.

Morgan et al. *vs.* Skidmore, &c.; motions denied.

Samuels *vs.* Schneider; motion granted.

Boaine et al. *vs.* Walton et al.; motion granted and reference ordered.

Ryerson *vs.* Teman et al.; motion granted; costs to abide event.

Jordon et al. *vs.* Darling; proceedings, &c., dismissed without costs.

Sconcia *vs.* Sconcia; judgment ordered.

Macfarlane *vs.* Dearie; attachment may issue; bail in $400.

Cameron *vs.* Cassidy; motion granted.

Hatch et al. *vs.* Francis; motion denied; $5 costs to abide event.

Hamburger *vs.* O'Brien; motion granted.

By Judge Ingraham.

Emilie M. Livingston *vs.* Robert Livingston; report confirmed and separation ordered; allowances will be settled in the judgment.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—APRIL 10.

By Judge Daly.

Bleha *vs.* Lemercier; the return is amended by adding the evidence sworn to by Wiley, Atwater, and Johnson, and the Justice is ordered to return, whether the plaintiff and her husband did or did not testify as stated in Watson's affidavit, and whether Wilson did or did not offer testimony, which he has in his affidavit alleged he did, and that the Justice rejected it.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

The calendar yesterday presented only nine cases of assault and battery and twenty-three of petit larceny. The cases were all of the most trivial character, but the Magistrates so handled them that they managed to amuse the large audience that patiently sat through the protracted session.

A SINGULAR CASE.

The greater part of the morning was devoted to a charge of larceny made by Elias Dexter against one Thomas Cameron. The accused was stated to have been a man of good character, and to have been a customer of Dexter. The circumstance upon which the charge of larceny was made was that Cameron was seen to take twelve small card pictures from a box in the store and put them in his pocket. The evidence was not decisive that this was not done with the intention of paying for them, and the hybrid sentence of a fine of $50 was imposed for a presumed larceny.

GETTING HIM QUIET.

Daniel Murphy, an overgrown brute, was accused of kicking Wm. Hall, a small boy, in the eye, making an ugly wound. Murphy admitted the kick, but claimed that his foot had slipped, and it was thus accidental. Justice DOWLING thought the explanation too transparent, and sent MURPHY to the Penitentiary to get control of his legs again.

NOT IN HER LINE.

Jane Thompson was charged with stealing a prayer book from a store in Broadway, but there was no proof of her guilt and she was acquitted. She indignantly repudiated the prayer-book, saying the article was not at all in her line, to which the justice answered, "True enough; pocket-books are in your way, though."

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Cuddy, Alderman.

A BAD GAME STOPPED.

Berthold Ditmer, an errand boy at No. 783 Broadway, caused the arrest of a well-dressed man, who gave the name of Peter McDonald, on a charge of larceny. When the prisoner was arraigned before the Alderman, the complainant stated that yesterday morning he was sent to deliver a parcel containing six shirts, the property of John A. McSorley, and that he had been accosted by the accused, who requested him to carry a letter for him, and offered to hold the parcel until he returned. The boy took the letter, but of course could find no one to receive it, and on his returning to the spot where he left the prisoner, the latter had disappeared, being accidentally met subsequently and arrested. The prisoner was held for trial at the Special Sessions. Other complaints are to be made against him.

FEMALE PICKPOCKET.

Mrs. Maria Wachenhert, of No. 158 Clinton-street, went to Washington Market yesterday morning, and while there making sundry purchases, she had her pocket picked of a wallet containing $15. Ellen Connell was detected in the act of taking the pocket-book, so she was arrested and arraigned before the acting Magistrate, who committed her for trial.

THE PELL FORGERY CASE.

Charles Pell, the Englishman who was arraigned on Friday to answer the charge of forgery, was yesterday brought up for examination, when, after some further affidavits had been made, he was fully committed for trial.

Essex Market—Mansfield, Justice.

A WATCH STOLEN.

Thursday night last Valentine Burgmeister and Isaac Kaufmann occupied the same room at No. 302 East Houston-street, and in the morning Burgmeister discovered that his watch and his companion had gone away together. Yesterday he chanced to meet Kaufmann in the street and caused him to be arrested, and being arraigned upon a charge of larceny, was committed for trial.

THE ARSON BURGLARY CASE.

An examination was had in the case of Mathias J. Rosenbrock, who is charged with stealing furs worth $1,000 from the possession of Karl Hausting at No. 144 Clinton-street, and the full particulars of which were given in the TIMES of yesterday. Several witnesses were examined, but no facts other than those already published have been yet elicited.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

WILLS ADMITTED.

Hugh O'Neil, Mary Gerard, Moses S. W. Jackson, John Pettigrew, Marie Schwartz, Margaret Steinberger, Michael Holmes, Harriet Perry, Richard Turner, Jas. Cowper Lord, Delia B. Marble, Mary E. McCartin, David Walker, Elizabeth Cady, Margaret Henry, Esther C. Holrch, Louis Stachelroth, Wm. T. Church, Elizabeth de Puga.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

ANTWERP, Saturday, April 10—Evening.

Petroleum closed easier; Standard White, 52½f. @ 53f.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, April 10—Evening.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 87@87⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Saturday, April 10—Evening.

Bourse closed firmer; Rentes, 70f. 40c.

HAVRE, Saturday, April 10—Evening.

Cotton market closed firmer, but quotations are unchanged.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 10—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	N. W.	Clear	34
Halifax	N.	Clear	40
Portland	W.	Clear	42
Boston	N. W.	Clear	43
New-York	N. W.	Clear	46
Philadelphia	N. W.	Clear	43
Wilmington, Del.	N.	Clear	47
Washington	N. W.	Cloudy	48
Fortress Monroe	W.	Cloudy	48
Richmond	N. E.	Cloudy	48
Augusta, Ga.	—	Hazy	65
Charleston	S. E.	Clear	64
Savannah	W.	Clear	70
Oswego	N. W.	Clear	54
Buffalo	N. W.	Clear	38
Pittsburg	—	Clear	36
Chicago	N. W.	Cloudy	42
Louisville	E.	Cloudy	60
Mobile	S. W.	Clear	69
New-Orleans	S. E.	Cloudy	67
Key West	E.	Clear	74
Havana	—	Clear	75

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Brooklyn	March	31	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR EUROPE.

Hammonia	April	13	New-York	Hamburg.
Samaria	April	14	New-York	Liverpool.
Colorado	April	14	New-York	Liverpool.
Aleppo	April	15	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	April	15	New-York	Bremen.
City of Brooklyn	April	17	New-York	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris	April	17	New-York	Havre.
Ocean Queen	April	17	New-York	Copenhagen

FOR HAVANA.

Columbia	April	15	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Hammonia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the Pier, foot of Second-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

APRIL 10.—*In steamship India for Glasgow*—Wm. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Wilson, Rev. J. James, Miss A. James, Miss S. James, David James, Edward James and 5 children, W. E. Boardman, Mrs. Boardman, Miss S. Alston, David Alston, Mrs. A. Thackeray, Joseph Higgan, Miss Higgan, Emil Dreier, Rev. Henry Spruyt, E. A. Lawrence, Alex. Rankin, Henry C. Lowe, W. H. Duncan, Chas. Baxter, Joseph Lamb, George Meicer, Rev. St. Mitchell, Thomas Cheye, Miss Hassard, Robert Hastings, Mrs. Hastings, Miss Graham, Martha Maybon, Mrs. M. Cummings, Silas P. Cummings, John Fleming, Wm. D. Serningeour, Miss E. Reid, Alex. P. Shannon, Marion McLaren, Mrs. L. A. Hassard, and others in the steerage.

APRIL 10.—*In steamship City of London for Liverpool.*—Miss Sarah Ann Showcross, Mrs. Annie Horton, Mrs. Shattrick, Miss Shattrick, Dr. Shattrick, Mr. Shattrick, Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock, Mr. L. N. Henriques, Rev. Karl Kalen, Mr. Fleming, W. Beach Carr, J. B. Alley, Mr. Newhall, Rev. Dr. Drumme and wife, Mrs. R. Bell, Mr. Henry Arthur, H. Josephes, A. White, Wm. E. Plummer, Mr. Feater, N. G. Clark, T. Gepner, B. W. Munsey, Mr. Antonio, C. Martin, G. E. Weaver, General F. M. De Crano, B. W. Pearse and wife, J. T. Southwell, J. H. Poole, Constant Perciot, F. H. Cole, Mr. Benis, Mr. Ringe, G. S. Cushing, Mr. Davies and family.

APRIL 10.—*In steamship The Queen, for Liverpool*—A. S. Pennoyer, Gerald Dillon, Mrs. Gerald Dillon, Samuel C. Pullman, Edward A. Van Dyck, Captain Mason, Lieutenant Edwards, British Army, Rev. John Mills, Thomas Heaton, H. A. Small, James Crossland, Master James Crossland, H. A. Hammon, Mrs. H. A. Hammon, F. Kochler, Thomas Medford, A. Shandy, L. H. Brown, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Alaska for Aspinwall—Benjamin Knight and wife, Alexander Hyatt and wife, J. D. Blair, Charles W. Nelson, Paston Couts, Mrs. Pattenzall and children, General C. J. Sawtelle, wife and 2 children, C. F. Townsend, E. F. Jones, Mrs. H. L. E. Williams, Mrs. Jerome Fargot and 2 children, M. S. Jeffers, W. B. Harrington and wife, Mrs. W. McDaniels, Mrs. B. F. Myers and 2 children, L. C. Sands, Mrs. Como, John A. Reilly, General John Adair and wife, Mrs. A. Wheeler and child, Mrs. Celia Nye, Miss Alice H. Walker, Miss T. Upton, Mrs. Pullen, T. C. Gilson, W. M. Rider, George S. Haskill, Mrs. H. A. Simons, H. S. Potts, C. Andrade, John G. Brasnahan, Enos M. Lewis, Captain W. A. West, Mrs. C. Kirk and 3 children, Miss T. N. Taylor, Miss J. F. Haste, Mrs. E. P. Buckingham and child, Mrs. Jean McLean, Mrs. P. Bargion, Mr. L. Badger, Mrs. S. Clisby and child, Miss S. Addington, C. J. Fox, C. W. Welch and wife, Mrs. T. F. Davis and 2 children, J. P. Childs, H. Taalburg, A. G. Horn, Oliver Trom and wife, Mrs. Lorenso Moody, Mrs. Sanders, Major A. T. Dallas and wife, N. A. Smith, P. Archambault and wife, R. Minenracher, T. C. Jacobs, S. Goldstone, Mrs. C. R. Aimes and 2 children, F. A. Wilson, W. Irvine, T. E. Heckler, Owen Thorne, wife, 5 children and nurse, W. P. Hornbeck, W. H. White, Mrs. Schetler, child, 2 infants and nurse, Louis Gountaum, Geo. Libbald, B. S. Trowbridge, Mrs. J. H. Stackhouse, J. R. Esprilla, M. Sotis, M. Bustamente, J. A. Asche, Ed. Reilly, Dr. Harper, wife, 2 children and nurse, D. B. Baily, Mrs. Emily Bullard, Mrs. C. Sutton and child, Mrs. Cummings and daughter, Mrs. C. Lee and child, J. B. Ramford, wife, child and servant, T. J. Johnston, J. Bronson and wife, Stephen H. Coten.

In steamship San Salvador for Savannah—Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Skinner and infant, F. S. Van Boskerck, T. B. Van Boskerck, Mrs. C. A. Arthur, child, and servant; Miss M. W. Miller, Miss C. M. Miller, Mrs. J. A. Kurzey, G. F. Pain, H. Collins, C. J. Ludd, R. Southwick, W. F. Robinson, O. P. Buel, Mrs. C. Buel, Mrs. H. C. Lockwood, Mrs. Mary Coughlan, H. McCall, George A. Comm, L. D. Hoyt, J. G. Pittman, Henry Schriefer, L. Loeser, Joel B. Erhandt, O. Jackson, A. Jackson.

Passengers Arrived.

APRIL 10.—*In steamship Etna from Liverpool*—From Liverpool—W. Landfermann, H. Marshall. From Halifax—Mrs. W. C. Jones and two children, Mrs. J. H. Macdonald and three children, Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Mrs. Cowen, Miss Mary Jane Hutchinson, Miss M. A. Lydeard, Mrs. E. W. Lydeard.

In steamship Virginia from Galveston—S. Wright, Major Chas. Humphreys, C. H. McIntyre and family, Miss E. Reynolds, C. Conners, Jas. Crawford, Mr. Dillon, C. F. Sweet, Thos. Royle, Wm. Hayden, Michael Cotton, Geo. McLana, Max. Good, Wm. Venns.

In steamship George Cromwell, from New-Orleans—Miss M. Bowers, Miss J. Wier, Mrs. J. Hand, Mrs. J. Hackett, Miss L. Davis, Major-General Arnold, wife and servant, Captain Wier and wife, Captain Kuffe, wife and servant, Captain Sawyer, Lieutenant McCallum and wife, Lieutenant Wierman, Assistant Surgeon Gillman, Mr. Legettley and wife, and 110 soldiers of 5th U. S. Artillery.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 28 | Sun sets.... 6 35 | Moon rises. 5 34

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 26 | Gov. Island. 8 15 | Hell Gate.. 9 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, April 10.

Arrived.

Steamship George Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans April 3, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Etna, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool March 27. Queenstown 29th, via Halifax April 8, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Experienced fine weather the entire passage.

Steamship Mary Sandford, Moore, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores, &c., to James Hand. April 9, off Hog Island, saw a steamship, supposed to be the General Barnes, with head of foremast gone, bound S.

Steamship City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool March 31, add Queenstown April 1, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steamship Virginia, Kennedy, Galveston March 30, and Key West, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steamship Monticello, Ludlow, Newfoundland, via Halifax 6 ds., with herring to R. Wilson. Arrived night of 8th inst.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Ship Abigail, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Raymond, Cardiff 47 ds., with railroad iron to James Edmiston & Co.; experienced strong westerly winds the greater part of the passage; April 5, lat. 40, lon. 68 25; signalized schr. Dauntless, bound E.

Ship Wm. Wilcox, (of New-Bedford,) Johnson, Liverpool 49 ds., with mdse to Nesmith & Sons. April 7, 50 miles S. of Gay Head, saw a whaling bark steering S.; same day, Thomas W. Hamilton, acting second mate, and formerly Quartermaster on the United States gunboat Cincinnati, died of consumption, and was buried at sea.

Ship Europa, (N. G.,) Pickler, Bremen 46 ds., with mdse. and 10 passengers to Hermann Koop & Co.

Bark Venus, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Crowell, Antwerp Oct. 13, via Fort de France, Mart., March 18, with mdse. to Heney & Parker. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong W. and N. W. winds. Nov. 31, on the passage from Antwerp, Manuel Rivas, seaman, fell from the maintopsail-yard and was instantly killed. Put into Port de France Jan. 4, with loss of spars, sails, &c., and leaking 8 to 10 inches per hour.

Bark Amanda, (of Miramichi, N. B.,) Horton, Cardiff, 48 ds., with railroad iron to Order. Came the southern passage and had fine weather.

Bark Friederich Gustav Fooking, (N. G.,) Lewien, Newcastle, Eng., 64 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer. Had fine weather.

Bark Argonaut, (N. G.,) Steengrafe, Antwerp 47 ds., with mdse. and 22 passengers to Funch, Meincke & Co.

Brig Saxon, (of St. John's, N. F.,) Green, Pernambuco 35 ds., with sugar to Bowring & Archibald—vessel to R. P. Currie. Has been 10 ds. from Hatteras, with light westerly winds.

Brig Robin, Hopkins, Millbridge, Me., with shingles to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig J. W. Woodruff, Haskell, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Eva May, (of Portland,) Richards, Sierra Morena, March 25, via Havana 28th, with sugar to Miller & Houghton. Has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras with light winds and calms.

Schr. Wm. Cook, Wilson, Haverstraw, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Peter Ceswell, Brown, South Amboy, for New-Haven.

Schr. Alamo, Chase, East Machias, with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Albert Treat, Sawyer, East Machias, with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Ajmeer, Gilliat, of and from Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Mary, Hallowell, Pembroke, Me., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Lacon, (of Calais,) Thomas, St. John, N. B., with laths, &c., to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Lyndon, Raupach, Eastport, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Nicola, Keller, Machias 6 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Oregon, Lott, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Henry Parker, Parker, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Vicksburg, Hall, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Angeline, Norton, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Adrian, Eldridge, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Thomas Hix, Hall, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Herbert Manton, Crowell, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Atlanta, Gibbs, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Florida, Metcalf, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Broadfield, Brown, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ada S. Allen, Owen, Pembroke, Me., 11 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Mary, Raymond, Machias 7 ds., with lath to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Wellington, Barber, Rockport, for Washington.

Schr. Harriet Fuller, Willard, Portland 4 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. F. A. Pike, Gow, Perry, Me., 8 ds., with lath to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Alcora, Dennison, Machias 9 ds., with lath to Chase & Talbot.

Schr. Amanda Powers, Robinson, Rockland, with lime to Pressy & Co.

Schr. Edward Newell, Gould, Machias, with lath to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. J. W. Everman, Hulse, Lynn, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Katie J. Hoyt, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Jessie Wilson, Arnold, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. H. Stickney, Cook, Providence, for Baltimore.

Schr. Sarah S. Thomas, Arnold, Boston, for Alexandria.

Schr. L. & M. Knowles, Knowles, Machias, with lath to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Mary E. Gage, Kelly, Jonesport, 17 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Emma C. Brown, Keller, Thomaston, with lime to Pressy & Co.

Schr. Nile, St. Clair, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Wm. Duren, Doyle, Perry, Me., 17 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Virginia, Raymond, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. P. Wallace, Allen, Gloucester, with fish to Robinson & Co.

Schr. N. Jones, Ingles, Machias 8 ds., with lath to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Hiram Tucker, Curtis, Dennisville 9 ds., with lath to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Wave, Falkingham, Cutler, Me., 15 ds., with spars to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. C. A. Johnson, Willis, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Wm. K. Hinman.

Schr. Snow Squall, Robinson, Rockland, with lime to Pressy & Co.

Schr. Mount Hope, Varnum, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Bengal, Hatch, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Ocean Star, Brown, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. John Brooks, Fox, New-Haven.

Schr. Powell, Colman, New-Haven.

Schr. C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, Dighton.

Schr. Nymph, Connolly, Providence.

Schr. R. S. Dean, Cook, Taunton.

Schr. American Eagle, Kelly, Bristol.

Schr. Alexander, Curtis, New-Haven.

Schr. C. C. Sadler, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Northern Light, Harper, Wickford.

Schr. E. Williams, Hill, Hartford.

Schr. Signal, Jones, Port Jefferson.

Schr. J. D. Buckalew, Rollins, New-Haven.

Schr. Staten Islander, Babcock, New-Haven

Schr. Susan Divett, Lynch, New-Haven.

Schr. Wall, Dibble, New-Haven.

Schr. Samuel Nash, Elwell, New-Haven.

Schr. Expedite, Clarke, New-Haven.

Schr. Hattie S. Collins, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. Albert Fields, Petit, New-Haven.

Schr. Minerva L. Wedmore, Ferry, New-Haven.

Schr. Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Taunton.

Schr. Samuel L. Crocker, Thatcher, Taunton.

Schr. Mercer, Warren, Bridgeport.

Schr. Phil. Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River.

Schr. C. J. Errickson, Smith, Fall River.

Schr. R. H. Daly, Lamphear, Fall River.

Schr. Esquimaux, Briggs, Dighton.

Schr. Silas Brainerd, Buell, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Joseph Hall, Bullitt, Portland, Conn.

Schr. General W. H. French, Holmes, New-Haven.

Schr. E. A. Grosier, Newcomb, Virginia.

Schr. Mary E. Mangam, Beveridge, Virginia.

Schr. Norwalk, Marshall, Virginia.

Schr. Alfred Hall, Post, Virginia.

Schr. Julia A. Decker, Duncan, Virginia.

Schr. Chingarora, Rogers, Virginia.

Schr. Geo. S. Fogg, Paine, Providence, for Tangier.

Schr. Anna Elizabeth, Davis, Providence.

Schr. Mediator, Gates, Fall River.

Schr. Eliza & Hannah, Denning, New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. Arthur, McComb, Portland.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Ball, Bridgeport.

Schr. Wm. F. Phelps, Crandall, Providence.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Snow, Providence.

Schr. Wm. F. Burden, Rother, Providence.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Miller, New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Lovell, Beebe, New-Haven.

Schr. L. C. Jones, Conklin, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Nevada, Doughty, Hartford.

Schr. Arcturus, Goodsell, New-Haven.

Schr. Princess, Lovell, Boston.

WIND—At sunset, light N. W., clear.

BELOW—Schr. Hartstene, Teller, from Havre March 4.

Sailed.

Steamships Wm. Penn, for London; City of London and The Queen, for Liverpool; India, for Glasgow; Alaska, for Aspinwall; Crescent City, Mariposa and De Soto, for New-Orleans; San Salvador and Montgomery, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern; Isaac Bell, for Richmond. Bark Sancho Panza, for Trinidad.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 10—Arr. steamer Virginia, from Liverpool. Spoke April 6, in lat. 42 15, lon. 54 21, ship Chancellor, from Liverpool for New-York.

CHARLESTON, April 10—Sld. steamship Champion, for New-York; barks Queen, for Quebec, and Harriet F. Hussey, for Liverpool; schr. Stephen Morris, for Savannah.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 10—Arr. U. S. Revenue cutter Northerner; reports passed up for Baltimore, brig Oriole, from Palermo; Halcyon, from Arecibo; schr. Zoe, from Cardenas.

In the Roads—Bark H. P. Lord, for West Indies; schrs. Wm. Bowen and Traveler, for Arichat.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 10—Sld. ship Young America, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, April 10—Cld. steamships San Jacinto and Huntsville, for New-York; Wyoming, for Philadelphia; schrs; Ellen Augusta, for Jacksonville, Fla.; Constitution, for do.

Arr. steamship Virgo, from New-York.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 10—Cld. steamships Empire, for New-York; Pioneer, for Philadelphia.

Foreign Ports.

At Fort de France, March 18, brigs Crimea, Fleetwing and Wolfville, for New-York in 2 or 3 days.

At Pernambuco, March 4, bark Marmain, (Br.,) for Boston in 10 days.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

HAMBURG, April 10.—The Hamburg-American Steamship Company's steamer Westphalia, Captain Trautman, which left New-York March 30, arrived at this port at 5 o'clock this evening.

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL OFFER

ON MONDAY, APRIL 12,

Bargains in Housekeeping

Dry Goods,

AS FOLLOWS:

5-4 BLEACHED LINEN DAMASK at 50 cents; worth 75 cents.

6-4 BLEACHED LINEN DAMASK at 62½ cents; worth 90 cents.

8-4 BLEACHED LINEN DAMASK at 75 cents; worth $1.

8-4 LINEN SHEETING at 75 cents; worth $1 12.

9-4 BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETING at 87 cents; worth $1 25.

10-4 BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETING at $1; worth $1 50.

45-INCH PILLOW LINEN at 65 cents—A GREAT BARGAIN.

5-8 NAPKINS at $1 40 to $1 60 per dozen; worth $2.

FRINGED HUCK TOWELS at $1 50, $1 70, $1 75 and $1 80 per dozen.

FRINGED, BORDERED DAMASK TOWELS at $3 50 per dozen; worth $6.

FRINGED, BORDERED DAMASK TOWELS at $6 per dozen; worth $10.

FRINGED DOYLIES at 65 cents per dozen; worth $1.

6-4 LOOM TABLE-CLOTHS at $1; other sizes proportionally cheap.

HEAVY TWILLED TOWELING at 10, 12 and 15 cents per yard.

LINEN STAIR CRASH at 20 cents per yard; very cheap.

TABLE-CLOTHS, ALL SIZES, AT REDUCED PRICES.

6-4 PRINTED TABLE-COVERS, only $1 each.

EMBROIDERED PIANO-COVERS at $10; worth $14.

MOIRE ANTIQUE TABLE-CLOTHS AND NAPKINS TO MATCH, VERY CHEAP.

BUFF FRINGED TABLE-CLOTHS AND NAPKINS TO MATCH, REDUCED.

NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.

NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, APRIL 12,

AT RETAIL,

100 pieces Super Quality Black Lyons DRESS SILKS, at $2 50, worth $3 50 per yard.

500 pieces PARIS BRILLIANTS, of the celebrated manufacture of Messrs. KOECHLIN, at 37½ cents, worth 50 cents per yard.

ALSO,

REAL BARGAINS

In the following articles,

Viz.:

LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS,

HOSIERY, &c., PARIS DRESS GOODS,

NEW STYLES, JUST LANDED,

PIQUES, PERCALES, PRINTS,

&c., SPRING AND SUMMER

SILKS, ROBES, MOHAIRS,

SHAWLS, GRENADINES, CLOAKINGS AND CLOTHS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

NOS. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR

Respectfully announce that on Monday, April 12,

The prices on their entire stock of

Cloaks, Mantles & Saques

Both imported and of their own superior manufacture,

Will be Reduced from 15 to 20 per cent.

NOS. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

NOS. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

SPRING CLOTHING

AND FASHIONABLE

SPRING OVERCOATS

From $10 to $20,

20 PER CENT. BELOW

BROADWAY PRICES.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S

CLOTHING IN THE CITY,

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES,

PRICES LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.

CALL AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES.

SATISFACTION GIVEN OR MONEY RETURNED.

J. M. VARIAN & SON,

(SUCCESSORS TO F. B. BALDWIN,)

Nos. 70 and 72 BOWERY,

(Near Canal-st.)

We offer for two months our entire stock al Bronze

GAS XTURES,

at the actual of manufacture.

A liberal discount made on the cost of old patterns.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

BANNOCKBURN CHEVIOTS.

TRADE MARK.

A full line of these popular goods for gentlemen's wear, in all desirable colors at

McLEOD & REMMEY'S,

IMPORTING TAILORS; NEW SALESROOMS, NO. 729 BROADWAY, CORNER WAVERLEY PLACE,

made to measure in suits of coat, trousers and waistcoats, as

LOW AS $39 75.

They have received from EDWARD MINISTER & SON, of London, styles for the coming season, and have sample garments on exhibition which are the most stylish and elegant produced in this country

GAS FIXTURES.

ELEGANT STYLES, SUPERIOR QUALITY, AND AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

McLEWEE & PUTNAM,

NO. 561 BROADWAY.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Examine the stock of

FRENCH CHINA

DINNER AND TEA SETS,

CROCKERY, CUT AND PRESSED GLASSWARE,

offered at

POPULAR PRICES.

McLEWEE & PUTNAM,

No. 561 Broadway.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,

NO. 394 HUDSON-ST.

We keep constantly on hand a large stock for the retail trade at manufacturers' prices.

Persons wishing to purchase furniture would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. By so doing you will save one extra profit.

All goods warranted as represented.

ABEL & SCHWAAB.

THOS. R. AGNEW,

No. 260 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,

is offering daily, cheap for cash, in quantities to suit everybody, teas, coffees, sugars, spices, syrups, molasses, butter, cheese, lard, hams, mackerel, foreign fruits, flour, choicest brands in market. One price house.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 269, April 10, 1869.

15, 38, 40, 8, 34, 33, 67, 28, 44, 66, 5, 22, 25.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 270, April 10, 1869.

64, 36, 37, 65, 66, 56, 78, 67, 70, 72, 63, 54, 60.

MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 293, April 10, 1869.

38, 47, 42, 13, 44, 53, 19, 49, 60, 28, 31, 52, 61.

MISSOURI—CLASS No. 294, April 10, 1869.

36, 74, 57, 51, 52, 70, 21, 58, 35, 40, 19, 15, 60.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.